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CANAL ISSUE LOOMS LARGE IN NICARAGUA

Hopes of New Prosperity Pervade Largest Central American State

LEISURE AND DIGNITY COLOR LIFE IN CITIES

Primitive Oxcarts and Pack Mules Handle Commerce in Picturesque Ports

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the fourteenth article of the series.

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL
Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

As our steamer glides between two promontories into a landlocked bay we see a string of brightly painted two-story frame houses and a stretch of railroad track that closely borders the shore. We are approaching Corinto, the principal seaport of Nicaragua. The ship ties up at the dock, lowers her gangplank, and we step ashore on the soil of Nicaragua, the largest of the Central American republics.

Indians squat beside baskets of avocados and bananas. Negro women patter past with bundles balanced precariously on their heads, and half-naked little brown boys play on the streets. At the end of the dock is a row of steamship offices and warehouses. Beyond are unpaved streets of dust and sand where hungry buzzards search for food, while in the distance volcanoes pour their black smoke into the blue of the sky.

Eager for Canal

Through Corinto passes most of the commerce of Nicaragua. Every year it exports goods to the value of $10,000,000, two-thirds of which are sold to the United States. In return, Nicaragua buys three-fourths of her $9,000,000 worth of imports from America. Its richest mines and its largest plantations are American-owned. Its national railroad and its national bank were originally organized and financed by Americans. Today Americans supervise its customs, train its new national constabulary and are helping solve the problems of sanitation and transportation. Nicaragua is grateful to its northern neighbor and is anxious to have a canal that shall make it as prosperous as the sister republic of Panama.

We eat a breakfast of tortillas spread with honey and walk to the train to the accompaniment of rumbling oxcarts. At the station an antique locomotive with a cone-shaped funnel draws a train of discarded American cars. With much ringing of bell and blowing of whistle, we get under way through the hush of the jungle that borders the town. The engine puffs through coconut groves and fields of waving sugar cane that

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Relief Work in Famine Area of China Starts

SHANGHAI (AP)—Organization has been started to give relief to the famine-stricken population of the provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Shansi, where 2,000,000 are reported to have perished during the past eight months.

The National Christian Council, a co-operative organization of Protestant missions in China, announced that in response to the request of the New York committee of the China International Famine Relief Committee, the relief work is under way; a committee of American business men and missionaries was formed in readiness to take up the duties which the New York committee suggested of "supervising the expected famine relief funds."

Revelations both here and in Peiping concerning the famine in the three interior provinces have made a tremendous impression in foreign circles. American missionaries expressed the belief that a relief drive in America was "bound to result from these unquestionably accurate statements of famine conditions."

Members of the local American committee stated that their action in nowise indicated opposition to the Red Cross report, which recommended that the Red Cross should not undertake to supply relief funds.

Missionaries who arrived here and at Peiping recounted terrible sights encountered during the months of work in Shensi, Kansu and Shansi. Conditions, they said, were further aggravated by the most severe cold felt in China for many years.

The crops of the previous year were only a small proportion of the normal. Scarcely any planting has been done for the next season.

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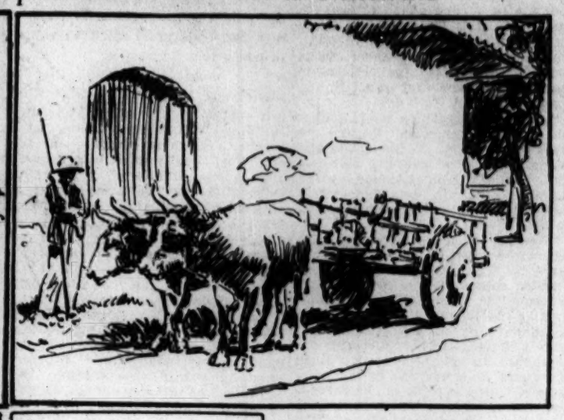
In Leisurely Nicaragua, Where Speed Habit Has Yet to Penetrate



Upper Left—Type of Architecture Congenial to a Majority of the Population. Upper Right—Typical Oxcart That Handles Large Proportion of the Republic's Trade, Particularly in the Rainy Season, When No Other Conveyance Can Tackle the Roads. Lower—Seat of the Government at Managua, Which Goes by the Name of Palacio del Ayuntamiento. Map Shows Position of Central America's Largest Republic.

Naval Holiday Would Close Four Yards, Say U. S. Officials

Private Shipbuilding Establishments Would, However, It Is Felt, Not Be Affected by the Five-Power Naval Conference

Dispatches from Washington and London indicate that the views of American naval authorities as to the effect of naval reduction dovetails with the statement made by Ramsay MacDonald to a gathering of journalists in London.

The British Premier warned the world that failure of the Five Power Naval Conference, which he did not anticipate, would lead to disastrous shipbuilding competition for the next [illegible] on the other hand, American naval men declared that the carrying out of the Hoover-MacDonald aspirations would lead to the closing down of four of the country's navy yards.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A prolongation of the capital ship naval holiday, such as is to be vigorously advocated by Great Britain and the United States at the London Naval Conference, will in the opinion of naval authorities here make possible the closing down of 50 per cent of the navy yards of the country.

Should the London conference result in postponing for another five years or more the replacement of dreadnaughts and restrict cruiser construction, as seem likely, Navy Department officials say they would recommend to Congress that at least four of the navy yards now operating on the United States mainland be shut down.

This would not mean, it was explained, that the yards would be sold or dismantled. According to naval officers, the shipbuilding properties would be "laid up," with the personnel reduced to caretakers and repair experts and the machinery greased and stored against deterioration.

The Navy Department now has five yards capable of the construction of capital ships. Three of these, the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, are on the Atlantic, and two, the San Francisco and Puget Sound, are on the Pacific coast. With no increase in the contemplated cruiser construction program, the navy, it was declared, could get along without detriment to the service with two such yards, one on either coast. Other navy yards in continental United States of smaller size, are located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S. C.

The question of the continuance of navy yard facilities and a large body of skilled personnel has an important bearing on the question of naval armament limitations. In Great Britain the problem of unemployment enters greatly and to a lesser degree the same is true in the United States and Japan. The shutting down of government navy yards will throw thousands of skilled workers out of employment.

In the United States, however, in recent years the policy has been to apportion naval construction between private and government-owned yards. In the case of the 15-[illegible] Congress specified that half the ships should be built in private yards.

While the question of employment enters, Navy Department officials say that government-owned yards could be maintained in a much more efficient and economical manner if the number were reduced and the work confined to repair operations with such construction as may be necessary aside from that already authorized by Congress, apportioned among the private plants. In this way, it is held, a steady flow of work would be assured with avoidance of present conditions of peaks of employment during construction jobs and wholesale discharge of employees when such peaks are over.

The London naval conference, authorities say, will in no way affect materially the business of private

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New Uses for Citrus Fruits

Oranges, lemons, grapefruit and kumquats in many pleasing and attractive combinations for the table will be presented in recipes on the Household Page

TOMORROW

American Schools Involved in Strike of Korean Pupils

TOKYO, (AP)—The arrest in Seoul of student leaders attempting to stage a parade with red flags and banners of the old Korean kingdom was reported Jan. 16 in vernacular press dispatches.

The reports said police broke up the demonstrations. Five American mission schools, of which three are for girls, were said to be involved in the student trouble at Seoul. One thousand students were arrested during a strike on Jan. 15.

More students struck Jan. 16, the dispatches said. Nearly all schools in the city were reported closed.

The majority of those arrested the previous day were released, although about 200 remain in jail, including those taken into custody in the latest disturbances, both within and outside Seoul.

Japanese police authorities persisted in regarding the trouble as having been fomented by organizations with communistic tendencies. But authoritative quarters in Tokyo believed the motive was a racial one in which Korean students were protesting against Japanese ruling methods.

HOOVER MAY VISIT BOSTON ON JUNE 16

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, on Jan. 15 invited President Hoover to deliver the commencement address at the institution on June 16.

After his conference with the President Dr. Marsh said this year was the 300th anniversary of the founding of Boston and that the university commencement exercises would take cognizance of that fact. He added the President was sympathetic toward the invitation but did not indicate whether or not he could accept.

WOMEN PRESENT PEACE PROGRAM OF NINE POINTS

Items of Accord Reached in Four Forums on Cause and Cure of War

By MARJORIE SHULER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — A nine-point peace program has been proposed to the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War by the delegates at the fifth annual conference here, who represent 11 national organizations with a combined membership of 15,000,000 women.

The program sets forth the points of agreement reached by the women in four simultaneous forums, other questions which were supported by one or more of the groups encountering opposition in the others.

The aims which the women indicated that they would like the committee to put upon the program of work and study are closer relationship between the United States and the League of Nations, accession by the United States to the World Court, ratification of the Pan-American Arbitration Treaties, support by the United States Senate for any armament reduction agreement reached by the Five-Power Naval Conference at London, establishment of machinery to make the Kellogg Pact more effective, solution of the economic problems leading to war, problems of intervention, problems of minorities and mandates, and the establishment of peace education in schools to counteract military propaganda.

Naval Disarmament Indorsed

One group went so far as to request the appointment of a committee to study militarism in education and to favor the abolition of battleships, the same women voting to stand solidly behind President Hoover in his efforts to reduce armament by agreement at London, and advocating increased appropriations for the State Department.

Another group wanted to look into the situation at Haiti and to have the London conference look with friendly eyes upon the problems of France and Japan as they relate to submarines. Another group wanted a tariff holiday and the fourth spent considerable time discussing what might be done to relieve economic causes of war.

The recommendations from the four groups came before the convention at the same session in which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national chairman, pointed out gaps in existing peace machinery.

Mrs. Catt told the women that the causes of war which when the national committee was formed in 1925 were said to number 257, now have been resolved into one cause, the competition of national war systems, and that similarly the cures of war have been reduced to one need, that of demobilizing the war machinery, "not by ruthless destruction, but

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Senate Votes Against Rise in Sugar Rate

Regulars Help Coalition in 48 to 38 Victory—Four Insurgents Bolt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The most outstanding victory in the entire issue against increased duties in the tariff bill goes to the opponents of a higher sugar rate.

By the surprisingly decisive vote of 48 to 38, the Democratic-Progressive coalition, in this instance supported by half a score of regular Republicans, almost all of them candidates for re-election this year, overruled a proposal by the Senate Finance Committee to jump the rates on sugar.

As ordered by the coalition victory, the duty on this commodity remains in the Senate's bill at the rates now in force in the existing tariff act; $1.76 per 100 pounds for Cuban sugar, and $2.20 per 100 pounds as the world tax. The Finance Committee proposed to increase these rates to $2.20 and $2.75, in themselves a slight reduction from the figures enacted by the House in its tariff measure, $2.40 and $3.

Four Insurgents Bolt

The coalition lost four of its number in the showdown rollcall which was on an amendment offered by Pat Harrison, (D.), Senator from Mississippi. The four bolting insurgents were Lynn J. Frazier, (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Gerald P. Nye, (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Robert Howell, (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Hiram Johnson, (R.), Senator from California.

The decisiveness of the coalition victory made even more spectacular the defeat of the sugar increase. Up to the very moment of the rollcall floor leaders were uncertain as to the outcome; but all agreed that it would be close. The completeness of their victory surprised the opposition itself.

This is the first time in years sugar interests have sustained such an emphatic reversal in tariff rates. The Senate votes culminated a fight of over a year's duration against a boost in the duty on this commodity. The opposition made its contest strictly on economic grounds, contending that the proposed boost in duty would cost the consuming public $54,000,000 a year in increased sugar costs and would mean very little in higher returns to the American beet sugar growers.

Lobby Featured Battle

The long "battle of the sugar bowl," as the contest over the sugar rates came to be known, was featured by a powerful and expensive lobby on the part of both the domestic and Cuban producers. The Senate lobby investigating committee disclosed that both sides spent close to $400,000 each in attempting to influence public and congressional sentiment.

Democrats and insurgents led the fight against the higher rates. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, admittedly personally interested in the beet sugar business, was spokesman and floor leader for the increased duty. The decisiveness of the coalition victory gives it a powerful position in this item in the negotiations between the Senate and House when the measure finally goes to conference.

The roll call on the Harrison amendment follows:

For present sugar rate:

Republicans—Allen, Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Gillett, Goff,

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Stone Carvings Found in Denmark Believed to Date From Bronze Age

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—On a hill near Allinge, in Bornholm, a large block of stone carvings has been found on the face of the rock, which, it is thought belongs to the Bronze Age. The carvings are made with flint, and show a vessel about 43 inches in length, with a smaller one above it. The date is supposed to be from 1000 to 500 B.C.

This part of the island of Bornholm is beautiful and the rock faces the sea on a sunny slope. There will be difficulty in removing the stone, as the ground is at present a quarry, but it is proposed to divide it into parts and remove it to the Ronne Museum garden. Rocks of the Iron Age have been found in parts of Denmark, but this is the largest one yet found of the Bronze Age, in that country.

English coins have also been plowed up in Denmark and Germany recently. The coins are about 1000 years old, and are from the reigns of Sven Estridsen of Denmark, Canute the Great, Hardicanute, and Magnus the Good. These consist of pennies, with the names, in Runic letters, of makers of coins, Assur and Alfrik, and the arms of Lund, Exeter, and Roskilde cathedrals on one side, the other having the figurehead.

Thirty of the coins are Anglo-Saxon, from the time of Ethelred, Canute, Harold Harefoot and Edward the Confessor, while about 50 are from the time of German kings. There are 294 whole coins and 33 half coins. These were buried in a clay vase, which was broken by a plow, and are thought to be from a private collection of probably a viking, who had been to England and Germany.

BANKERS DOUBT IF WAY IS OPEN FOR REICH LOAN

World Court to Serve as 'Watchdog' of Young Plan and European Peace

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Jackson E. Reynolds, American chairman of the organization committee of the Bank of International Settlements, was consulted Jan. 15 by Henri Cheron, French Minister of Finance, and André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, concerning the possibility of a mobilization of a part of the German debt. Discussion was continued Jan. 16 by the six inviting powers and treasury experts, among whom were American bankers.

The general opinion at present is not very favorable to the floatation of an international loan on behalf of Germany. M. Tardieu demands Germany should give an absolute guarantee that no railway or post office loan or any foreign loan should be issued until after the first issue of reparation bonds. The German delegates declared that before giving an answer they must consult certain experts who are being summoned from Berlin.

Declarations of the creditor powers and Germany concerning what should be done if conflict should arise regarding fulfilment of the Young plan or if a German government should wilfully destroy the plan lifts the controversy about sanctions to a high moral level on which both parties may feel the requirements of honor and good sense satisfied.

Foundation of Good Will

It is solemnly declared that good will and confidence between debtor and creditors are foundation stones of the new arrangement by which the reparations problem which has proved such an obstacle to the peaceful organization of postwar Europe is to be finally settled. The declaration of the creditor powers maintains this high moral tone in dealing with contingencies which might arise in their future relations with Germany.

It is conceded that the procedure provided by the plan will be sufficient to deal with any ordinary conflict of opinion concerning execution of the plan, that is to say the consultative committee or tribunal set up under the Dawes plan would, in the opinion of the creditor powers, suffice to settle all disputes concerning actual methods of payment. That is plain sailing.

It is only in case of a hypothesis outside the scope of the agreements

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Irak Refuses Ibn Saud Plea for Yielding of Rebel

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Irak Government has refused to accede to the demand of Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz, for extradition of the rebel Sheik Feisal Ed-Dowlish and his followers, who recently fled from the pursuing troops of the Arab monarch and surrendered to the British Royal Air Force on the Iraki frontier.

Bagdad took the view that no extradition agreement exists between the Hejaz and Irak, and allowed the rebels to depart by the sea route for an unknown destination after some, including Dowlish, were taken by plane from Kuweit to Basra. Ibn Saud himself is now near Kuweit.

A Hejaz Foreign Office statement, issued at Jeddah, regrets the non-extradition of the rebels, contending that Dowlish's unauthorized invasion of Irak territory was one of the main reasons for Ibn Saud's action against his once faithful lieutenant.

A conference is expected soon between the Nejd and Irak at Kuweit. The plenipotentiaries will consider frontier and other problems. Jeddah is now assuming increased importance. Britain, France, and Russia are just raising their consulates to the rank of legations.

Prussian Plea to Aid Christians in Russia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Sixteen Superintendents General of the Prussian Evangelical Church are publishing an appeal to their dioceses on behalf of Christianity in Russia, which is said to be undergoing terrible persecution.

The Christian education of youth is forcibly hindered, they declare; Sundays and Christian holidays have been abolished; all Christian living has been destroyed and innumerable Christians, including over 50 clergymen have suffered capital punishment for their religion.

"We call upon all to pray for our persecuted brothers in the home and in the church."

RUMANIA COMBATS SALES OF NARCOTICS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government announces establishment of a monopoly under the Ministry of Health controlling all sales of narcotics.

The authorities promise the most rigorous application of the law to stamp out the use of cocaine, morphine and similar drugs among coteries of youthful members of Bucharest society.

NEW DRY ERA OPENS WITH GREAT WORLD SURGE AGAINST WETS

Second Decade of Prohibition Starts With High Aims—Anti-Saloon League to Push Education Opposing Liquor

PLANS TO CRUSH NULLIFICATION SENTIMENT TO CENTER IN CITIES

Support of Hoover Reform Proposals Grows—No Attack on Constitution Found—Drys Find Fresh Courage on Dry Law's 10th Anniversary

The tenth anniversary of prohibition in the United States was marked Jan. 16 by renewed efforts to bulwark federal and state enforcement machinery. Official cognizance was given to the gains which have been made since the Nebraska Legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, giving the necessary approval by three-fourths of the states to make it a part of the Constitution. The Administration's plans for strengthening enforcement were clarified by an official statement that the proposal for United States Commissioners to handle small violations was not in conflict with the constitutional guarantee of the right to jury trial.

Meanwhile, the Anti-Saloon League at its annual convention discussed the launching of an educational campaign of record proportions, designed to penetrate the metropolitan centers.

The anniversary was taken by wet forces as a signal for repetition of attacks upon both the amendment and enforcement methods. The small wet block in the House succeeded in ending a rift and reorganizing.

Approval of prohibition was not limited to the United States. In Europe, notably in London, the anniversary was hailed as a demonstration of one of the world's greatest accomplishments for temperance.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DETROIT, Mich. — "Take the cities," became one of the outstanding campaign cries of prohibitionists as they gathered here for the opening of the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which marks the tenth anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment.

From both the standpoint of education, as represented by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, director of the league's department of education, and of political action as voiced by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, the dry forces propose to turn their strongest batteries toward creation of informed public opinion in favor of law observance and enforcement in metropolitan centers of nullification sentiment, according to these two spokesmen.

To reach the youth of the United States by continuing to place within their reach in schools and colleges an increasing mass of the most authentic information possible about the relative merits of alcohol and sobriety, will be the other dominant objective of the educational department, Dr. Cherrington and his aides declared during workers' conferences which preceded general sessions.

Pledge Aid to Hoover

Active support of President Hoover and administrative officers in the national enforcement of prohibition, and energetic efforts to increase the dry majority in Congress in the November elections, were put forth as leading policies of the league for the coming year.

"We must, we will, give wholehearted support to our President and all others charged with responsibility for the enforcement of the law who are doing their duty," said the Rev. Dr. A. J. Barton, chairman of the executive committee, addressing the first general session of the convention Jan. 15.

"We will not indulge in the sport of harassing the President. The whole situation as to prohibition and prohibition enforcement has been changed, and is being changed more and more, by example and influence, and the straightforward course of the President. Three years more—shall I say seven years more?—of the present order of things at the White House and the whole country will be dry both in law and in fact."

Congressional elections this year will call for even greater attention than was given to that phase of the campaign two years ago, as this is an off-year election between presidential elections, Dr. McBride believes. He forecast, however, that the dry majority will be increased, as it has been in every election since national prohibition, and added, "We would just as soon make it unanimous."

Praise Law Inquiry Report

Commenting on President Hoover's message transmitting the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Dr. McBride said all four of the principal recommendations, reorganization of court structure for quicker disposition of small cases, transfer of the prohibition bureau to the Department of Justice, consolidation of antismuggling agencies, and provision for adequate court and parole facilities, are good.

So far as the league is concerned, the commission's recommendations are in the nature of details he said. The league's policy, he said, is to support the Administration when the Administration is friendly and active, and to leave details to administrative officers. He believes that Congress, being dry, will support the entire program.

Both he and Dr. Barton emphasized that the policy of the league is not

Rights of Child Said to Depend on Prohibition

Keeping Alcohol From Home Environnment Declared to Be Essential

Rights and needs of children for a home environment as free as it is possible to make it from the influence of alcohol must be foremost in the thoughts of all who are weighing the question of prohibition in the United States on the tenth anniversary of its adoption, Joseph Burke Egan, principal of the Harvard School, Charlestown, and author of "Wings of Flame," said in his address at a luncheon in the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, under auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The observance in Boston was typical of those held elsewhere throughout the New England states. The anniversary was observed by the ringing of bells in the Protestant churches generally at noon.

Mr. Egan, in his luncheon talk, emphasized the fact that the place of children in the prohibition situation is often ignored in discussions of the general issue.

"When such a great deal of attention is being given to personal rights to indulge in intoxicants," he declared "it is time to consider how far this asserted right can be honored by the community when its indulgence imposes upon children, and the future of civilization, burdens from which the co-operating moral forces of the United Stats have determined to free this Nation.

"The disastrous effects of the old liquor régime on children in congested districts, as compared with the great improvement in their present situation, is a factor which must not be overlooked in any consideration of scrapping the present laws against liquor, or weakening their enforcement. Ten years of the Eighteenth Amendment, even with an enforcement that has not been all that can be desired, has wrought a change for the better in the lot of children that should be a convincing proof of the soundness of the law.

Concerns Entire Community

"Aside from the individual child, whose welfare deeply concerns all who are interested in childhood, the welfare of the community itself is intimately associated with the influences allowed to operate in the experience of the citizens of the future. In Boston, we have already begun in

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Berlin Police Clash With Communists

BERLIN (AP)—Police on Jan. 15 were hard put to cope with Communist demonstrations in three parts of the city, the fashionable west section, in the northeast, and in the north.

On the Potsdamerstrasse in the West End police fired into the air and clashed with a group of 300 who had attended a mass meeting commemorating the tenth anniversary of the post-war effort to establish a Communist state in Germany.

Two policemen were badly beaten in the north section. Twenty alleged Communists were arrested there.

Four fatalities were reported at Hartsmanndorff after Communist rioting there. Other German cities reported disturbances also.

Police finally successfully dispersed the demonstrators, although to do so they had to make more than 100 arrests.

In the Neuköln district the Communist member of the Reichstag, named Sabettk, was arrested while inciting the mob to attack the police. Another member of the Reichstag, named Körnle, was arrested in the northern district.

Eielson Reported Found Near River in Siberia

MOSCOW (AP)—A report that Carl Ben Eielson and his mechanic, Earl Borland, were near the River Anguemy, Siberia, was received by the Soviet Government Jan. 16.

Although it was not confirmed, the Soviet authorities ordered a dog sled expedition to the place.

partisan and will not be allowed to all into party politics. Its policy, they pointed out, is simply to carry information to the people as to the records and attitudes of candidates in regard to prohibition. This Dr. McBride said, was what was done in the Hoover-Smith campaign and will continue to be done until the outlaw liquor traffic surrenders.

"The Anti-Saloon League has enlisted for the duration of the war to solve the liquor problem," he told the convention. He spoke of the liquor problem instead of the prohibition question because, he declared, "prohibition is not a question. It is an answer to the question of what to do with liquor.

"The question of what kind of officers will execute the law and make it function, has become a particularly vital issue in the larger cities, the last stand of the liquor enemy," Dr. McBride said. "The population in the Unitel States is fast becoming urban. There are eight city areas in which population exceeds that of all farms in all states, namely, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles. Prohibition law must eventually win in the city by having officers who will keep their oath of office."

Cities Falling Into Line

Prohibition is proving itself even in the big cities, he continued, claiming improvement in Chicago, and pointing out that the friendly welcome accorded to the dry convention by Mayor Charles Bowles and the city administration in Detroit is because citizens who wanted law enforcement got out and voted in two close campaigns.

"Wets," he said, "who used strength of big cities against local option are now using wet strength of cities for wet local option by electing every officer they can to defy the dry law. There is no short cut to victory. City must be taken if victory is to be complete."

Dr. Cherrington also said special efforts will be made to push educational dry work in cities using, among other things, a series of posters which emphasize the detrimental effect of alcohol in modern mechanical pursuits where keenness of perception, alertness and stamina are needed. These posters also are part of international dry work, he said, for they have been translated into many foreign languages and supplied most recently to the governments of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, while large quantities have gone to Mexico and to South America.

The report of the education says: "The quality as wel as the extent of the educational work which may be done during the next few years will determine the degree of success attained not only in the United States but throughout the world by the movement against the beverage use of alcohol. Since final solution of the problem will not be in the hands of those who were responsible for writing such prohibitory and regulatory laws as are now upon the statute books, but by those who know very little about the struggles which have marked the history of this movement, it is evident that those who desire an alcohol-free civilization must adequately meet the challenge of an age and a generation which seeks no propaganda, but the truth."

Books on Prohibition Sent Out

The report recounts that the important part of the department's work has been the furnishing of authoritative and standard books on the liquor question to university libraries, each set including 20 books and 180 pamphlets for reference information. In connection with public school work it says:

"Any attempt to instruct the public school pupols upon such a question as the liquor problem must be very carefully handled. All such instructions must not alone be free from propaganda but also from any political bias.

"Those educators who insist upon the necessity of avoiding the pitfalls which lie in the way of mere propaganda are doing a very real service not alone to the cause of public education, but also rendering worthwhile service to the various reform movements of the world."

Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Detroit, was re-elected president of the league, Dr. McBride, general superintendent, and Dr. Cherrington, director of education.

Alfred E. Freeman, Island Heights, N. J., was elected vice-president to succeed Dr. Daniel A. Poling, New York, and S. N. Reep, Minneapolis, to fill a vacancy. All other vice-presidents were re-elected.

New members of the executive committee are: Delcevare King, Quincy, Mass.; Orville S. Poland, New York; Dr. C. C. Hayes, Johnstown, Pa.; William A. Frost, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Millar, Little Rock, Ark; S. A. Fulton, Milwaukee; Way C. Williams, Denver, Colo.; Filmore Condit, Long Beach, Calif.; J. E. Booth, Aberdeen S. D.; James K. Shields, Newark, N. J.; Harry M. Chalfant, Philadelphia.

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Wickersham Denies Attack in Law Commission Report on Constitutional Rights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A case now pending before the Supreme Court will make that body the final arbiter of constitutional questions involved in the Wickersham commission's preliminary report. The so-called Patton case is set for hearing Feb. 24 and covers the right to waive jury trial in federal criminal cases involved in the Wickersham proposals.

Jurists of the Administration generally conceded the validity of Mr. Wickersham's contention, urged in a formal statement, that his commission's recent recommendations "involve no departure from well settled constitutional principles and constitute no invasion of any constitutional rights."

It was pointed out at the same time that favorable decision in the Patton case will finally sweep the ground from under the feet of those who attack the commision's recommendations on legalistic points.

Mr. Wickersham's statement was the major event in a day that was given over to mobilizing dry and wet sentiment in Congress, and to preliminary moves in the process of sending the various proposals to House and Senate committees. Mr. Wickersham in his statement charged "misapprehension" by critics of the recommendations, and defended particularly the plan to speed up justice by clothing United States commissioners with greater power. Commissioners will be able to take preliminary testimony in minor dry cases, he argued, without depriving defendants of their right to trial by jury later.

Wets Center Attack

On the other hand, there was a noticeable disposition of wet forces to center their attack on the alleged unconstitutionality of the Wickersham commission's recommendations for procedural reform.

While this discussion was going on, lawyers at the Department of Justice were preparing the Government's brief in the Patton case, which in a general way covers the matter under dispute. Not for years, it was pointed out, has the Supreme Court been called upon to make such an immediate decision in a matter which is under such vigorous discussion in Congress and the Nation. The Justice Department frankly hopes for an opinion that will permit the commission to go much further in procedural reform than it has proposed to do in its preliminary report.

The case of John Patton, Harold Conant and Jack Baker vs. U. S. commenced Oct. 19, 1927, when six men were indicted for conspiracy to bribe an Oklahoma dry agent. After trial had proceeded a week in District Court, a juror collapsed, and both sides agreed to proceed with 11 jurors. Three of the defendants were convicted, who at once carried the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, on the ground that the absence of the juror invalidated proceedings. The case came to Judge William S. Kenyon, now member of the Wickersham Commission, who, March 7, 1929, put the matter before the Supreme Court in a certified question.

A victory for the Government accompanied by a broad opinion from the Supreme Court would settle the issue of whether jury trial can be waived in a felony case in a Federal Court. Such opinion would end for all time any question of the constitutionality of the Wickersham Commission's proposals. If juries can be waived in felony cases certainly they can be waived in minor cases.

Ruling Already Made

On the other hand, an adverse decision would not affect the Wickersham Commission's proposals to any great extent. This is because it is all a matter of degree. The Supreme Court has actually already ruled that jury trial can be waived in "petty" cases. But it has never exactly defined what a "petty" case is.

Now comes the Wickersham Commission with the logical interpretation of this previous Supreme Court ruling. It includes among "petty" cases those which do not involve a fine of more than $500 or jail term longer than six months. The weight of legal opinion among constitutional lawyers in the capital was that this was a quite justified inclusion.

There is a strong feeling of confidence in the success of the Government's plea in the Patton case. However, it is agreed that the court might settle the question on such narrow grounds as would give no precedent for the action of the Wickersham commission. Those acquainted with recent history of the Supreme Court think that this will not be the case. For years the court has whittled away at a former decision by Justice Harlan in Callon vs. Wilson, which seemed to prevent such waiver of jury trial.

Chief Justice Taft is one of the most earnest advocates of simpler legal processes, and has been supported in this by various other members of the body. The Patton case, it is now felt, may be the opportunity for putting the final touch to the change of direction in judicial thought that has come about since Justice Harlan's time.

Wickersham Statement

Mr. Wickersham said:

"The commission did not propose to take from any defendant the right to trial by jury guaranteed to him by the United States Constitution. But, as the Supreme Court has held, that right does not apply to those petty offenses which at common law and under the Constitution always have been triable by the court.

"The commission's proposal seeks to apply this distinction to a number of petty misdemeanors or petty offenses of a character which, under state legislation, always have been subject to prosecution on complaint or information and triable by a magistrate without a jury, and which by act of Congress may be made subject to like procedure in the federal courts.

"This would relieve federal grand juries and United States district courts of a burden which experience has shown it is impossible in many districts fitly to discharge. In other words, as to these offenses, it is sought to secure to the defendants that most fundamental of all rights, a speedy trial.

"If the defendant in such a misdemeanor prosecution desires to plead guilty, it is to his advantage to make the plea, speedily before a United States commissioner in the district court, to be immediately transmitted to the judge for action by him.

"The provision recommended with respect to pleas of not guilty, that there be a hearing before a United States commissioner, who shall transmit the testimony and his findings to the judge for action by him is similar to the almost universal state practice before magistrates except that in the state proceedings there may be conviction by the magistrate, with the right in the defendant then to appeal and have a jury trial in another court, whereas the commission's proposal is to adapt this state practice to the federal courts by securing a jury trial when demanded in the same court as that in which the hearing has been had before the commissioner.

"The recommendations involve no departure from well settled constitutional principles, and constitute no invasion of any constitutional right."

SENATE VOTES AGAINST RISE IN SUGAR RATE

(Continued from Page 1)

Jones, Keyes, La Follette, McMaster, Metcalf, Norbeck, Norris, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Robsion, and Schall—18.

Democrats — Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Blease, Bratton, Brock, Caraway, Connally, Dill, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hawkes, Hayden, Heflin, McKellar, Overman, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steck, Swanson, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts and Wheeler—29.

Farmer Labor—Shipstead—1.

Total 48.

Against present rate:

Democrats: Broussard, Kendrick, King, Ransdell—4.

Republicans: Baird, Bingham, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Frazier, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Grundy, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Howell, Johnson, Kean, McCulloch, McNary, Moses, Nye, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas of Idaho, Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott, Waterman and Watson—34.

Total 38.

Of those not voting, pairs were announced as follows:

For Harrison amendment: Cutting (R.), and Copeland, Robinson, Ark., and Walsh, Mont., Democrats.

Against Harrison amendment: Fletcher (D.), and Fess, Glenn and Reed, Republicans. Senators Pittman, Nevada and Stephens, Miss., were absent and unpaired.

NAVY ORDERS 36 PLANES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts for 36 airplanes to cost $856,812 were let Jan. 16 to the Chance Voight Corporation of Long Island by the Navy Department. The new planes are of the Corsair type, two-seated and capable of being converted from sea to land planes.

RIGHTS OF CHILD SAID TO DEPEND ON PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

the public school system to place a new emphasis upon spiritual values in education.

"The monthly magazine that is pioneering in this work, entitled 'Citizenship Through Character Building,' and the new concept of a teacher's place in bringing out the child's spiritual nature, have a great ally in the prohibition law, which is making the homes of countless children better places for unfolding along spiritual and moral lines.

"Liquor is the greatest single foe to this advance step in education, and we must carry on our fight for the retention of the law which has aided in making it possible."

Dr. James M. Doran, United States commissioner of prohibition, said that any discussion of the handling of the liquor problem must take into consideration the basic fact of the tremendous change in applied power in industry, which makes it an imperative social need that the free flow of alcohol be stopped. Three times the amount of energy per capita, expressed in terms of horsepower, is now being used in the United States compared with England, which is the only nation nearly so close to this country in power use, Dr. Doran said.

Concerns Living Standards

"The employment of this energy has everything to do with our high standards of living and the increased opportunity for cultural development," he said. "The proper control of this increased energy has everything to do with community order and social welfare. The control and suppression of intoxicating liquor cannot be divorced from the problem. The effect of national prohibition in minimizing the consumption of intoxicating liquor has materially aided in this great development."

Referring to the efforts to repeal the Massachusetts enforcement law, Dr. Doran said, "If we find that New England is dependent on the maintenance and betterment of her living standards in proportion as her industry is efficient, then we must not ignore the principal factor involved in maintaining that efficiency, namely, the necessity of minimizing the consumption of alcoholic liquor.

"Any movement toward the old methods that would carry with them increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquor cannot fail to lower standards of industry and carry with that lowered standards of living. The matter should command the thoughtful consideration of all as I am firmly of the opinion that outside of all hysterical discussion on the extreme right or on the extreme left there is a great mass of facts that must appeal to the large group who constitute the center."

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, called prohibition the greatest moral reform since the abolition of slavery, and said that it is worthy of support by all who have the best interests of the community at heart.

Concerns Religious Force

The religious force of the country, aside from sectarian boundaries, is the factor of greatest importance in retaining and strengthening the advance already made in the outlawry of liquor, he said. Home and citizenship are vitally affected for good by this law, which, instead of being the most difficult to enforce, is easier to enforce than any law which allows liquor to flow and then tries to regulate it, Dr. Conrad said.

"When the government of a nation enters into the liquor business, and that is the alternative if liquor is legalized without the return of the saloon, the morale of that nation is impaired." Dr. Conrad said. "In Canada, it is admitted that bootlegging, corruption in government, and increased drinking of heavy liquors have not been lessened by systems of government sale. Any law which increases the flow of liquor brings with it the ills always associated with the drinking of alcohol. On this tenth anniversary of prohibition we are entering a new fight for the law, not marking the end of our efforts."

Mrs. Julius Andrews, a member of the Governor's Council, called upon the natural scientific world for investigations into the effect of alcohol in producing insanity. Down to the present, inadequate studies have been made, she said, but these indicate that a large percentage of the money expended by the State for the care of the insane is due to alcohol.

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, honorary state president of the W. C. T. U., told of conditions before prohibition, and contrasted the conditions at the end of 10 years as favorable to the law.

Opponents of Dry Law Firm in Stand Against It

Paralleling the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment, by those who favor it, individuals and groups met at Faneuil Hall, Boston, under auspices of the Liberal Civic League in a protest against the Amendment.

The principal speaker was Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired. A. Fitz Roy Anderson, of New York, and Conrad W. Crooker, general counsel of the Liberal Civic League, also spoke.

The general sentiment of the meeting was in opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and to all laws enacted for its enforcement. John C. Schafer (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, was scheduled to address the meeting.

Chimes Acclaim Dry Era

In recognition of the tenth anniversary of the national adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, joined with other Boston churches today in ringing the chimes for 10 minutes. The selections played by G. Arthur Howard, all but "America" from the Christian Science Hymnal, were:

	Hymn
America	
Shepherd, Show Me How to Go	161
A Glorious Day Is Dawning	153
We Thank Thee, Heavenly Father	239
Oh, the Clanging Bells of Time	193

9000-Mile Trip of Banded Tern Is Longest Known Bird Flight

Released in Labrador, Feathered Traveler Is Next Found on Southern Tip of Africa, Bird-Banding Association Meeting in Boston Is Told

The "proof of the pudding" at the annual meeting in Boston today of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association took the form of an announcement that a common tern, banded July 14, 1928, in northern Labrador by Oliver H. Austin Jr., was reported Sept. 13, 1929, as being seen and examined at the southern tip of Africa on the Indian Ocean, a distance of approximately 9000 miles, thus setting a record for the longest flight proved to have been made by one bird.

This, in the opinion of Laurence B. Fletcher, secretary of the association, is one of the most interesting confirmations of observation ever made in the history of the society and one which will do a great deal to bolster up the public's belief in the value of bird banding as a means of keeping a check on the habits and occupations of native birds of the North American continent.

At the technical session of the meeting today at the University Club, at which it was expected there would be less than a score of members present, there were 80 members in attendance, with promise that the afternoon sessions, with their slightly less technical addresses and more popular appeal, would attract an audience of 500 bird lovers.

Mrs. Ethel M. Crowell told the association how her family united in agreeing upon a bird-banding excursion as the means of spending last Fouth of July and forthwith repaired one of the St. Elizabeth islands in Buzzard's Bay, to band birds which have been found to have made several returns since then to the locality.

Dr. John B. May, chief of the ornithological division of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, discussed hawks and owls, with especial reference to the bill which is now before the Legislature providing for the protection of the so-called snowy owls which swept down from the north two or three years ago in such a phenomenal migration to New England. He said that, although the migration this year was not so numerous as in those "great days," it was numerous enough to make it apparent that there should be legislative protection for the birds.

Theodora Nelson, reporting on studies of the spotted sandpiper made at the biological station of the University of Michigan at Douglas Lake during the summer sessions of the last four years, said that at Douglas Lake the spotted sandpiper is the commonest of all the shore birds, and that the investigators had therefore a most fruitful territory in which to work. She described the plumage at various stages of age and development, and the peculiarities of the individuals which "commanded" the families and groups.

At the business meeting of the association the officers of the past year were unanimously re-elected.

Maryland Man Again Head of House Wets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — After several months of struggling with the problem the small wet bloc of the House finally composed factional differences and re-elected J. Charles Linthicum (D), Representative from Maryland, as head of the group for the current session.

Republican wets wanted James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania. Mr. Beck, a former solicitor-general and a distinguished legalist, they asserted, would add prestige and authority to their contentions.

Mr. Beck's chief sponsor, Fiorello H. La Guardia (R.), Representative from New York, used the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment to offer in the House a resolution alleging the law is null and void on the basis of a technicality in its enactment. His contention is that Section 3 of the Eighteenth Amendment, which provides that the amendment must be ratified within seven years after its date of submission, Dec. 17, 1927, also requires that it must be "re-ratified" as an amendment. He asserts that only 10 states have gone through this procedure and as the seven years are up the law is therefore null and void.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, noted constitutional authority, expressed the opinion that there "was nothing in" Mr. La Guardia's argument

Wets Open in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ALBANY, N. Y.—The long-threatened state-wide campaign against the Eighteenth Amendment in New York State has just been launched by the wet forces under the banner of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment at a dinner here with James W. Wadsworth Jr., one-time United States Senator, as spokesman. Eighteen antiprohibition leaders were present, including Henry H. Curran, national president of the association.

"Our research is over," Mr. Wadsworth said. "From now on we are looking for members. We plan no support for futile or foolish legislation. Our aim is to accomplish the repeal or very substantial revision of the Eighteenth Amendment."

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CAUSE OF CRIME TRACED CHIEFLY TO 'EASY MONEY'

Appalling Increase Shown in Offenses in Theft and Robbery Categories

New prison outbreaks in the United States have speeded up analysis of the defects of the present penology system and accelerated efforts to solve the numerous problems. The situation and the remedial efforts are described in six articles, of which the following is the fourth.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Northwestern University has opened a laboratory for the detection of crime by research methods. Funds have been provided by leaders in Chicago affairs who hope to see the city and the Nation benefited by intensive study of crime and its causes. The laboratory will endeavor particularly to discover what methods should be used in restoring the criminal.

Of the many social problems growing out of the Nation's hurried evolution, none is more difficult than this matter of crime. There are no exact, reliable data on the number of prisoners, the length of their terms, the causes of their imprisonment, and — especially — no information about their conditions of living after their release. Here is a vast social muddle awaiting laboratory treatment.

But it is possible to arrive at some approximate estimates about the extent of crime in the United States. E. R. Cass, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, one of the best organized welfare groups now working in behalf of prisoners, believes that the total of the imprisoned is not less than 250,000 men and women. This is easily the largest prison population ever brought together by any nation, not excepting the penal colonies of Siberia in Tsarist days.

There are 5000 correctional institutions of all classes. According to the Bureau of the Census there was an increase of something less than 10 per cent of crime in relation to density of population, between 1910 and 1927. In that period the prison population increased 35 per cent. And the last three years, 1927 to 1930, have witnessed the largest increase known to penology. The period has been marked, to an impressive degree, by the growth of violence in committing crime.

The Nation has become so accustomed to the prevalence of crime that it no longer attracts adequate attention, or stirs the forces of the law and of society behind the law, to correct the malady. An estimate by the National Surety Company places the annual bill in the United States for embezzlement, burglary, theft, forgery and fraud—as defined by law—at $500,000,000.

One of the first results of a laboratory treatment of crime and its causes has been the "isolation of the germ." It goes by the name of money. Study of criminal causes as represented by typical prisoners has established that less than 5 per cent are sentenced for crimes of revenge, brutality, or the common passions of man. Evidently the primitive forces are better controlled than ever before. But on the score of gain the record is appalling.

In a country enjoying the high water mark of prosperity it would seem a contradiction that its prisons should be filled by men who committed crimes prompted by the lust for money. In the stricter sense most of these crimes sprang from the belief that they would yield "easy money." Only a small part were prompted by actual need. The fact that so many of the perpetrators came to repentance behind prison bars demonstrated again that crime does not pay. Of the fourth offenders now sentenced to Sing Sing for life imprisonment only one obtained more than $5000 from the crime that might be said to have resulted in the capital penalty.

Deficient in Education

Granting that the typical prisoner is nearly always inadequate mentally, it becomes easier to comprehend why the desire for money should lead such numbers of men to prison. Records in New York institutions show that dissipation, fast and easy living, started the major part of these men toward crime. Since practically this whole class is deficient in education and frequently below the normal line, the lure for money is more potent than any moral restrictions.

Penologists believe that the deeper reason, or the first lapse, lay in inadequate homes without a sufficiently rigid instruction in the old and homely virtues. To put the matter in two words, the average prisoner lured by easy money probably had no home guidance at all.

Documented authority shows that four-fifths of all crimes are committed by offenders ranging from 18 to 28. No more than 5 per cent, by exhaustive count, have had high school or advanced instruction, and the true percentage would sink to about 2 per cent. Forty-nine young criminals out of 50 belong to the class of unskilled, unorganized labor, or to the element in large cities that tries to live without labor.

In wide observation of the criminal Mr. Cass has decided that his problem belongs to the laboratory, in the fullest sense.

Accurate History Needed

"It is an astounding task," he said, "but we actually require knowledge of each prisoner—his antecedents, training, and the immediate motives for his crime. The class of accidental prisoners is larger than ever before known. In New York institutions more than 60 per cent of the prisoners are first offenders and the ratio is rising rather than falling. Although the larger total is a cause for regret this is a hopeful indication. A prison term is salutary in the larger number of cases.

But it is deplorable that such a numerous class of men are impelled to commit crime in the first place. Having committed it in a sufficiently serious degree to enter prison, an effort must be made to reconstruct them in such a way that no more than a small fraction of the total ever will return. When there is 35 to 40 per cent of return cases, the figures show that present restorative methods are not very effective.

"Conditions in New York prisons make it impossible to carry out any kind of selection or to use the human material in the best way. Other prisons reflect this condition in varying degrees. New York has had to deal particularly with the gunman made desperate by long imprisonment. As the courts have lengthened sentences, returning fourth offenders for life imprisonment, the measure of desperation has grown.

"Prison discipline has relaxed in recent years, as a part of broader humanitarian influences. But the desperation of long-term prisoners has increased. And the man of this type, held in durance, is more restless than in former years. Though he may be an unsound mental type, he generally has a large fund of worldly shrewdness.

"Outside the walls he has lived in ease, often luxury, squandering his loot in riotous living. He comes to prison with the recollection of de luxe apartments, motorcars and fur coats. Inside he finds himself confronting the bare walls of retribution for uncounted years. All of his career he has lived in a state of revolt against the established order of things. This attitude goes with him to prison. When a number of such men are assembled in a confined space, kept idle and given undue latitude, it is not surprising that they revolt.

"After release the gunman should be rigidly controlled, not in the sense of living under the shadow of the law returning him forcibly, but under sufficient restriction to keep him in the right path. The responsibility is not all on the side of the convicted man. Once released he faces the almost impossible task of making his way. The public resentment against crime makes it harder for the released man to get a chance. Nobody wants him. If we are going to correct the criminal in even a slight degree we must study him individually in order to understand his case: then we must find the means to improve the man, and, finally, we must give him a chance."

Cause of Riots Analyzed

Recent experience in the New York prisons has shown that the men concerned in three revolts were long-term offenders in every case. Every one of them might be classed as desperate. They were all subnormal in education, intelligence and character. Most of them represented what we may call the twisted type, with a strange, unruly flare for disorder.

Yet it is just this great number of bitter, rebellious men who offer the gravest problem to penology. They do not seem to come of any race, or to represent any type that can be called typical. In most cases they began as young offenders not yet out of their twenties. Generally they are the products of city slums and broken or inadequate homes. They have had little or no educationa. All their years they have been fleeing from the law and taking monumental revenge for their lack of a place in social scheme.

Faulty as these men may be, it is essential to look beyond the men to the conditions behind them. The first and urgent problem is to adopt prison administration to the refitting of such men before they are freed, and definitely to decide when they are unfitted ever to rejoin society.

Masons Hold Service in Memory of Lafayette

P. & A.

Members of the Lafayette Masonic Lodge of Norfolk, Va., laying wreath on the statue of the famous Frenchman in Washington, D. C. Lafayette was a member of the Lodge.

MOVE TO LIMIT WHEAT FAVORED BY FARM CHIEFS

Warning of Federal Board on Excessive Acreage Is Backed by Bureaus

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The warning to farmers not to overplant wheat lest they frustrate the Government's farm relief plans voiced by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, finds sympathy at headquarters here of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Government has tackled the wheat problem with co-operative marketing, and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation it helped set up is now beginning to expand its operations. Last week it began purchasing corn as well as wheat for storage. However, the surplus problem still remains to an extent, and Mr. Legge was quoted as saying this week that "continuous overplanting will defeat any stabilization program that can be devised."

In comment S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who was one of the leading figures in the farm relief campaign, said:

"We are in sympathy with what seems to be the common sense policy of no expansion in wheat acreage at the present time and a reduction where practicable.

"What Mr. Legge means in urging a limitation on wheat acreage is, I think, simply an educational program to hold the wheat surplus to a reasonable size. Between that point of view and the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation there is but little difference.

"In repeated declarations of policy we have taken the position that there should be a wheat surplus, and that the American farmer should not produce for the domestic market alone. We have always held that the price the surplus brought in the world market, in competition with wheat grown under lower standards of living, should not fix the price of American wheat in the home market.

"We have not, however, stood for an unlimited production of wheat regardless of circumstances.

"Expansion of wheat acreage at this time would interfere with the program of orderly marketing which is under way. In fact this program would be benefited by the planting of less wheat."

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Farmers' Union Looks to Foreign Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA—While the farmer must give attention to his acreages, it is not fair to put him solely on a domestic basis when at the same time governmental policy is to develop industrial trade in manufactured goods, Charles E. Huff of Salina, Kan., president of the National Farmers' Union, declared here.

Whereas farm products formerly made up two-thirds of the American export trade, last year the percentage of exported farm products to the total of exports was the smallest of any year in recent history with one exception, Mr. Huff said.

"The United States has repressed agriculture to develop its trade in manufactures," Mr. Huff said. "The farmer may demand that hereafter the whole policy of the Government in the matter of developing foreign markets give equal consideration to agriculture. A legitimate field of the Farm Board would be to find outlets for American agricultural products abroad as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has for manufactured goods."

Senators to Interrogate Farm Board Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, has agreed to come before the Senate Agricultural Committee and outline the policies and activities of the agency he heads. Mr. Legge's appearance before the committee is in response to a direct request that he do so by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman.

While Mr. Legge has made no objection to coming before the committee for interrogation, his being summoned was criticized by Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, as a move instigated by the private grain trade critics of the farmer-owned co-operative wheat marketing program of the Farm Board. Mr. Norbeck asserts that the grain trade desires to embarrass and harass the board's work.

Mr. Norbeck declares that the farm group has made no criticism of the board's activities and demanded no questioning of its members. The farm relief act, and not the board, Mr. Norbeck says, is subject to challenge.

"This action was forced on agriculture by the industrial East," he stated. "It is a blind alley leading away from genuine farm relief."

Mr. McNary explained that in calling Mr. Legge, the Agricultural Committee is taking no hostile attitude toward him or the board but is doing so merely to elucidate the board's viewpoint and plans.

MINORS FORBIDDEN IN SCALLOP INDUSTRY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following an order classing scallop sheds as "workshops," thus placing them under the factory provisions of the law, the State Labor Department has initiated a campaign to end illegal child labor in the scallop industry on Long Island.

Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, who issued the order in November and notified 50 or 60 employers that after Dec. 31, 1929, they must comply with provisions of the law affecting minors, said she expected they would co-operate with her voluntarily in keeping children from working in the scallop sheds. Violations of the law would be prosecuted, she added.

Electrically Heated 'Bottle' to Supplant Furnace, Is Claim

Engineer Foresees House Warmed With Current During Night When Demand Is Least—Also Expects Decreased Rate

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — As the telephone companies have found that they can make money by giving cheaper rates for service in the "off-peak" hours, the electric lighting companies are expected to be induced to do likewise and thereby elevate housekeeping to a more economical and a more orderly, efficient stage.

This is the opinion of Chester I. Hall, an electrical engineer who discussed electric home heating before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at a meeting here. The heating of homes by electricity is now a definite accomplishment, Mr. Hall said, and produced figures showing that thousands of homes are using current instead of coal, and at a surprisingly low cost, as a result of the large quantities of electricity available from hydroelectric sources and because of the high cost of other fuels.

Mr. Hall visualized the household furnace of the future as a large thermos bottle heated by electricity between midnight and 8 a. m. when there is little call for electric current for commercial and domestic purposes. The "bottle" may be kept in the cellar or even in the garage, he said, and connected to the house heating system in the most convenient way. During the night the "bottle," containing water, is heated by electrodes which raise the water to a temperature above boiling and by reason of the insulation, the bottle retains its heat all through the day.

The controls are thermostatic, operated by the turning of a switch, or, as Mr. Hall expressed it, the householder could set the controls in the autumn at the beginning of chilly weather and forget them until the end of chilly weather in the spring. The only reminder the householder would have that he had a heating system would be when the bills came in from the electric company and these would be, when compared to the use of other fuels, surprisingly low, Mr. Hall said.

"Heat is required most in the home or building during the usual working hours," he said, "and the working hours are those used for the development of light and power, so that the necessity for the delivery of large amounts of energy at one time has led to the building up of a vast electric generating machinery which is practically idle for one-third of the day."

FRANCE TO HEAR VIEWS OF U. S. OBJECTORS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—As the result of informal conversations between Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France, with Government officials, representatives of the American motor industry in France are assured of an opportunity to present their objections to the proposed increase of the duty on auto products to the proper French officials. The first formal presentation of the American case will probably be to a parliamentary committee.

The publication of the bill proposing an increased import duty on complete automobiles, which supplements the bill proposing an increase on motor parts, is eagerly awaited by representatives of the American manufacturers.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT MOROCCO

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French President, Gaston Doumergue, will visit Morocco in October, according to a statement made by Lucien Saint, Résident-Général of France in Morocco, upon his departure from Paris to resume his post.

During the visit of M. Saint to Paris two important decisions with regard to Morocco have been taken, namely, the conditional restoration of confiscated German properties and the unification of the military command on the borders of Algeria and Morocco.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Eva M. Schwenke, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Lena D. Childs, West Medford, Mass.
Miss B. M. James, Auckland, New Zealand.
Mrs. Gail M. Davidson, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Alice B. McMunn, New York City.
Mrs. Harriett A. Thornton, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Nona P. Phelps, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Mary B. Risdon, New York City.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WM. HODGE in INSPECTOR KENNEDY IS THE SHERLOCK HOLMES OF HIS DAY AND GENERATION."
—Robert Garland, N. Y. Telegram.

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

GRACE GEORGE in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. MATTHEWS and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of B'way Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30.

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W 43d St
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT ELTINGE THEATRE West 42nd Street
Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

BOSTON

COPLEY Evgs. 8:30 Tues., Thurs and Sat. 2:30
'THE MIDDLE WATCH'
"The Laugh of a Lifetime"

JORDAN HALL — SAT. AFT., JAN. 18
Only Boston Recital This Season by the Extraordinary Spanish Guitarist,
SEGOVIA
The Sensation of Two Continents!
Mgt. Anita Davis-Chase

Shines Without Brushing

There has been no successful imitator of this famous shoe polish since it was first introduced by Whittemore Bros. It is very easily applied, dries quickly, covers those annoying scuffs which children have in footwear, can be used also on rubbers.

Whittemore Bros. Corp., Boston, Mass.

Send for interesting folder «How To Keep Your Shoes Looking New»

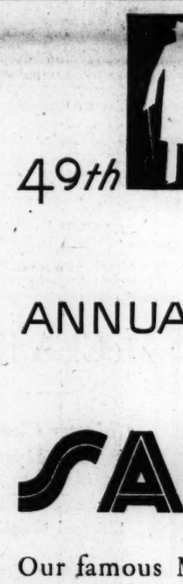
FRENCH GLOSS
COMPANION TO BOSTONIAN SHOE CREAM

For all colors of kid and calf leather ask for Whittemore's Bostonian Shoe Cream. It is also used on leather hand bags. It is perfectly clean, will not come off on hands or clothing.

Use CHIC to color suede

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

Use WHITT for white kid



49th ANNUAL SALE

Our famous Mid-Winter Sale is now going on. Genuine Thayer McNeil footwear for women, men, misses, boys, and children is offered. Styles, materials, and leathers are fresh and new, as this merchandise is taken from our regular stock. Also drastic reductions on hosiery. Prices:

FOR MEN 15 West St., $7.85, $9.85, $11.85. Boys' shoes $4.85,

FOR WOMEN Marked to four low figures: $7.85, $9.85, $11.85, $14.85

FOR CHILDREN Prices begin at $2.85. Modern Misses shoes from $4.85

THAYER McNEIL

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and COOLIDGE CORNER and WELLESLEY SQUARE

Others KNOW

It's not for *us* to say that Heinz Tomato Ketchup tastes better than any other.

But enough other people think so to make it the largest selling ketchup in the world.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup 57

SHIPPERS BACK UNIFORM RULES FOR LOAD LINES

World Conference Planned on Better Safeguards for Persons and Property

Early adoption of load lines on all American ships is sought by maritime interests of the country generally, in order that the United States should clear the way for an international conference expected to be called this spring, relative to uniformity of such regulations throughout the world.

By the Act of March 2, 1929, all vessels leaving ports of the United States in the foreign trade must carry on their sides amidships a mark known as a load line or "plimsoll mark," determining the depth to which such vesels may be loaded with safety.

Coastwise vessels and those on the Great Lakes, are not affected by this act, but the Senate passed a resolution, in the second session of the Seventieth Congress, directing the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of seagoing vessels in the coastwise trade and those on the Great Lakes, with a view to similar legislation in those trades.

The Secretary has submitted a draft of a bill similar to that governing the foreign trade, making provision for such load lines. The coastwise and Great Lakes trade presents conditions not found in foreign or off-shore trade both in character of the navigation and types of vessels.

The primary purpose of the law is safety of persons and property and the avoidance of the damage and extensive repairs inevitable with inadequate freeboard. The Secretary of Commerce, under the law, is charged with determination of the exact location on vessels of this load line mark, and he is preparing regulations based on careful study of the construction and stability of all types of foreign-going vessels operated in the various foreign trades. This work is being done by a committee of experts. Marine interests hope that these regulations may be ready before the international conference.

Leading maritime nations of the world have recognized the necessity for restrictions on loading their vessels, for more than a century, but the marking of vessels was not made compulsory until Great Britain took steps in that direction in 1890.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder with cold wave tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; moderate northwest or north winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 12.

Southern New England: Generally fair and much colder, cold wave in north portion tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; fresh northwest or north winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair with cold wave tonight; Friday fair; colder in Maine; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	30	Memphis	20
Atlantic City	36	Montreal	8
Boston	34	Nantucket	34
Buffalo	12	New Orleans	40
Calgary	-34	New York	34
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	12	Pittsburgh	22
Denver	-6	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	-10	Portland, Ore.	22
Eastport	28	San Francisco	46
Galveston	52	St. Louis	10
Hatteras	52	St. Paul	-12
Helena	-22	Seattle	22
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	66
Kansas City	-4	Washington	34
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:11 p. m.; Friday, 12:50 a. m.
Height of tides, 11.3 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

LATIN-AMERICAN ADVANCE TRACED TO GOOD ROADS

Rowe Stresses Importance of Communications in Talk to Road Builders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A new era in highway construction, which also will inaugurate a new era in the progress and prosperity of the nations of Latin America, was declared imminent by Dr. Leo S. Rowe of Washington, D. C., director-general of the Pan-American Union, in addressing the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Road Builders' Association here. Dr. Rowe emphasized the importance road building had played in the development of both North and South America.

"Long and repeated journeys through Mexico, Central and South America," he said, "have left upon my mind many deep and lasting impressions, but of these, I place in the front rank the part that is being played in the economic, social and cultural progress of these countries by improved means of communication, especially better roads.

"As a result of the series of Pan-American conferences which have been held and of the activities of organizations such as the American Road Builders' Association, the Pan-American Confederation for Highway Education and the Highway Education Board of the United States, there has gradually grown up a spirit of co-operation in the development of highway plans which means much to the present and future of this continent."

Construction of highway systems in the countries of Latin America within the next few years comparable to those of the United States was forecast by Jose Alcaine, highway engineer of San Salvador, who also addressed the session.

"We are realising each day," he said, "the great productive value of highways, and we have examples that make us see clearly in Latin America that, from the moment a region has traffic, it is more economical for it to have a good highway instead of a bad road, because the work will be amply recovered in the form of direct benefits and economical transportation."

Other speakers included M. A. Corroalles, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, Havana; Octavio Dubois, president of the Pan-American division of the American Road Builders' Association, and Humberto Monteagudo, chief engineer, Department of Highways, Palma Soriano, Cuba.

Decline In Imports Via Vermont Noted

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Dutiable imports coming into the Vermont customs district during December showed a decided decline from those entered during the same month in 1928, according to Harry C. Whitehall, collector. The aggregate value of the dutiable merchandise was $476,024 and the duties amounted to $84,398.

Although the imports of milk and cream fell below previous months, they led in customs revenue, a total of $15,295 being assessed on these products. The amount of milk feeds and meat cattle to be imported through this district also increased.

An increase was noted in the shipment of hay and straw, while 90,000 bundles of Christmas trees, which passed through the district from Canada, yielded $4000 in duties.

NORTHAMPTON RATES CUT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—The Northampton Electric Lighting Company has announced a reduction of 1 cent in the rate of electricity for household use. It was the sixth reduction made by the company since April, 1925.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX REVISION VOTE IS ASKED

Legislature Is Called to Consider Program of Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Charles Tobey and his advisory council have called the New Hampshire Legislature into special session "on or about Feb. 18," to approve or reject the interim tax commission's entire program for revising the State tax system.

The decision to call a special session was made after an open hearing at which representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation, the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, and numerous state-wide organizations spoke in favor of such a session. The special tax commission also asked the Governor to follow out its program by calling a special session, the State Supreme Court having passed favorably upon the constitutionality of the proposed program.

The tax program, the result of two years of hard work by public spirited citizens, passed the House in the last session of the Legislature. The Legislature adjourned at the request of the Governor to allow the Supreme Court time to study the measures, the Governor intimating at the time that he would call a special session if the court approved the program.

"In 1927," says Governor Tobey, "the Legislature authorized a commission to prepare a tax revision program. Its program passed the House by large majorities. Our Supreme Court has upheld it and therefore on us, I believe, is a duty to reconvene the Legislature that has already given so much time and thought to tax revision, and make it possible for them to give New Hampshire a more just and equitable system of taxation."

The tax program, which in general has been approved by the Supreme Court, provides for a personal income tax, a franchise tax on public utilities, an equalization fund, repeal of the tax on growing timber and substitution of a severance tax.

It is believed that this program will meet with opposition in the Legislature next month because of the franchise and the income tax. Utilities which questioned the franchise tax on grounds of its supposed unconstitutionality must seek other reasons for opposition and the opinion of the court that $1200 and $2000 annually for a single and married man respectively constituted sufficient exemption has aroused much feeling. It is believed that general opposition to the unpopular personal income tax might endanger the entire program.

Bottlers Oppose Sugar Tariff Rise

After resolving to take a firm stand against the proposed increase in the sugar tariff, the 400 delegates to the combined convention of the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers' Association, Rhode Island Bottlers' Association and New Hampshire-Vermont Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages adjourned after a two-day meeting. All officers were re-elected as follows: John M. Leonard, president; H. H. Katz, first vice-president; Louis Shore, second vice-president; Joseph Vesce, financial secretary; C. C. Copeland, treasurer; Hugh J. McMakin, recording secretary.

The invitation extended by James M. Curley, Mayor, through his secretary, that the 1931 convention of the National Bottlers' Association be held in Boston, was answered by Mr. Leonard. Mr. Leonard said he thoroughly appreciated Mr. Curley's policy of building up Boston, and his association would co-operate with him to the utmost in bringing the big convention to the Hub.

Charles P. Nevins, former Mayor of Butte, Mont.; M. M. Cohen, president of the Bottlers' Service Club; Hon. William J. Day and Junior Ownes of Washington were the other leading speakers.

BUILDERS TO HEAR STABILIZATION TALK

William Trufant Foster of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research will be the principal speaker at the general and annual meeting of the Boston building congress to be held Monday, Jan. 20 in the Boston City Club. In discussing the subject "President Hoover's Stabilization Program in Massachusetts," Mr. Foster will tell of the economic significance of the various conferences which have been arranged as the result of President Hoover's initiative.

Col. Frederick H. Payne, chairman of the Massachusetts industrial commission, will tell what the Commonwealth can do to stabilize business.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS GET SALES EXPERIENCE

Actual salesmanship training in many Boston retail stores was given to 1307 students in the salesmanship classes of 12 of the Boston high schools during December.

The plan was carried out by the school department with the co-operation of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum program; Embassy Boys; Helen Wilson; Nanette Marchand; Allan Wood and Blanche Colvin; Frances Holcomb; Jay Velie.
5:45 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:20 Globe Sidelights.
6:30 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:45 "Cap'n Balley and Widder Dyer"; news.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Harmonica Symphony; Newsboys Quartet.
7:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Music: Arthur Hadley, tenor; orchestra direction of Fritz Forsch.
8:00 NBC, "The Permanent Court of International Justic: Its Organization and Method of Work," the Hon. Charles E. Hughes.
9:00 NBC, Salsbring Singers; James Melton, tenor; Singing Violins; Frank Black, pianist; male quartet.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, Radio-victor Hour: Countess Olga Medolago Albani, soprano; Emilio de Gorgorza, baritone; Andres Segovia, guitar soloist; salon orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. All Spanish program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990c-303m)

5:45 p. m.—WBZ Trio.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets.
6:15 Musicale Interlude.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk; chimes.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers; soloists and pianos.
7:30 Sally Briggs Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Lehn and Fink Serenade: Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and dance orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: sport drama, Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra, direction of Gustave Haenschen.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hilpot, vocal duo; novelty orchestra direction of Andy Sanella.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Dixie Trio; concert orchestra, direction of David Mendoza.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program; dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:0 Temperature; Sport Digest.
11:08 News; Sager Hockey: Bruins vs. Chicago, retold from telegraph notes by Frank Ryan.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: Talks; dance music.
5:30 Nation-Wide Stores Program: Dance music.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists: Dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Ecco Good News Bearers; Dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 The Commanders; Vocal.
6:50 Majestic Minute Men: Concert orchestra.
7:05 "An American Fantasy": Concert orchestra.
7:30 Soloist and Organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club: Singers and instrumentalists.
8:00 WNAC Players: "Saving Dad."
8:30 CBS, Anniversary studio party of WMAL, Washington, D. C.; address, Senator Wesley L. Jones; United States Army Band.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
10:00 CBS, Philco Hour: Julius Tannen, monologist; Henry M. Neely, "Old Stager"; Lois Bennett, soprano; orchestra direction of William Artz.
10:30 CBS, National Forum from Washington: "Merchant Marine," Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (826kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Lawrence Spencer, organist.
5:15 Recordings.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Twilight Half-Hour: Organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Sigma Alpha Iota Program: Lois Luther, pianist; Vera Melone, organist.
6:25 Sam Winram, novelty pianist.
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Jolly Bill and Jane.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation hour, direction of Walter Damrosch; first half, "Fun in Music"; second half, "Wonderwinds."
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—La Petite Ensemble.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:03 p. m.—Women's Radio Institute.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p. m.—New Englanders.

WNAC

10:30 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

TELEPHONE BUILDING STARTS

First steps toward the erection of a 10-story building by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to serve the areas now covered by the Capitol, Haymarket, Bowdoin, Richmond and Blackstone central offices, were taken Jan. 15, with the clearing away of the site in Bowdoin Square formerly occupied by the Majestic Hotel. Wrecking crews have started to demolish the old hotel building. The new exchange, costing $2,000,000, will have the dial operation system.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library; lecture on "The Wild Flowers of New England," by Franklin I. Jordan. A. R. P. S., Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston City Club; address by Mayor James M. Curley, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Meeting on Prohibition, Liberal Civic League, talk by Congressman John C. Shafer of Wisconsin, Faneuil Hall, 8.

Meeting, Illuminating Engineering Society, talks on "The New Science of Seeing," by M. Luckeish and F. K. Moss, of the Lighting Research Laboratory of the General Electric Co., Nela Park, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:45.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; presentation of play, "Professor Bax-ter's Great Invention," by Social Club (Congregational), Assembly Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner and meeting, National Telegraph Florists, Massachusetts District, Parlor A, 6:30; closing night, Boston Shoe Style Show, Ballroom, 9; dinner and meeting, the Hoover Company, Parlor C, 6:30; dinner and meeting, U. S. Gypsum Co., Parlor D, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, Back Bay Association, Swiss Room, 6:30; banquet, New England Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, Ballroom, 6:30.

Harvard University; concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, soloist, Benno Rabinoff, Sanders Theater, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting, Publicity Group of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, Boston Y. W. C. A. speaking on "Publicity Problems," Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated school lecture on "Windmill Land," by Miss Folant, Lecture Hall, 11; lecture on "Winter Tree Enemies," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall of Museum, 2.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, U. S. Gypsum Company, Parlor F, 1;

Thrift week program, Savings Banks Association, Research Departments of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Simmons College, talks by Sarah Ginsberg, Thelma Skiff, Ernestine L. Wilke, Constance Tyler, Leila M. Benedict, and D. S. Sylvester, executive-manager, Savings Banks Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 3:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of the Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Museum of Fine Arts; illustrated lecture in series on "American Furniture: Pilgrim Pine and Federal Mahogany," by Mrs. Robert Cushman, Lecture Hall, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: International exhibition of contemporary glass and rugs; prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibitions of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Modern Japanese and English textiles and ceramics. Through Jan. 25.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Helen Von der Weyden. Etchings by Heintzelman. Through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street — "Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow. Paintings of famous interiors by W. B. E. Ranken. Through Jan. 18.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc. Through Jan. 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Carl W. Rawson. Also work of Dorothy Loeb, Albert Gold, A. Leslie Gill and William H. Littlefield. Murals and paintings by Gino E. Conti. Through Jan. 17.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Goodman Studios, 667 Boylston Street—Prints by Hans Kleiber. Through Jan. 18.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel(Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

Exeter Galleries, 179 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth century works of art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Free docentry service. Open week-days 9 to 5, and Sundays 1:30 to 5. Animals, birds, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston; sea life, rocks and minerals. Cases telling the stories of people of India, China, Egypt. Early America, the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, North American Indians, etc. Hawaiian exhibit. Winter birds of Massachusetts.

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Week-end Cake Special, Jan. 17 & 18
Chocolate Home-Lyke Cake
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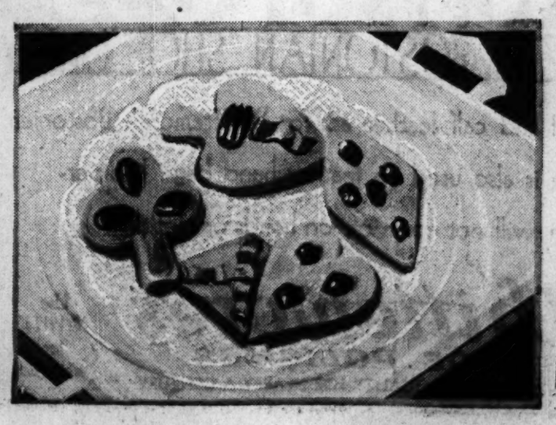
Just how much flavor to use for superior results in each individual recipe is told in "Doubly Delicious Desserts of a Born Cook"


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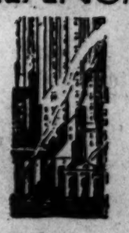
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BOARD TO STUDY CENSOR SYSTEM IS WARNER PLAN

Local-Only Warner, John Careful Survey Advocated by Attorney-General to End General Unrest

Recommendation that a special commission be appointed to investigate methods of censorship of literary and dramatic productions in order to alleviate the general unrest enveloping the subject was made by Joseph E Warner, Attorney-General, in his annual report. He advised a change in the statute now before the General Court which proposes to have censored any book of writing "which considered as a whole is improper."

"My thought is that a solution of this perplexing problem, affecting literature, art, publishers, booksellers, press, theater, science and libraries," he said, "can be appropriately reached only by a most careful study of the situation, undertaken in a spirit of co-operation and forbearance."

Mr. Warner's report further proposed changes in the motor excise tax law, particularly respecting the part bearing on persons transferring motor vehicles during the calendar year. He would make certain that the year of actual manufacture or assembling of the motor vehicle is taken as the year upon which the value of the privilege tax is measured. He would provide a fair abatement of the tax paid early in the year by one who transfers or turns in his car during the year.

Supervision of foreign charitable corporations operating in Massachusetts was also recommended in the report. He would protect the State against the organization that turns into the cause of charity only such funds as are left over after the organization expenses had been paid.

Mr. Warner also supported the bill for regulation by general legislation of overnight camps.

Lower Civil Service Age Limit Opposed

Warning that an attempt on the part of the Commissioner of Civil Service to lower the maximum age limit for police and fire department applicants would result in textile mills and other big corporations following the lead, was given the Committee on Civil Service Jan. 15 by James E. Warren, State Senator from Lawrence.

The Senator said that if Henry Ford, when he made his first automobile, had tried to get a civil service position in Massachusetts he would have been barred on account of his age. The bill was also opposed by Michael J. Mulhern, legislative agent for the American Legion. He said the objection to the present law is a theoretical one.

Mr. Goodwin said he believed the age limit should be between 21 and 29, inclusive. Arthur H. Brooks of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, said that the State as a whole would benefit with the passage of such a law. During his talk, Mr. Goodwin was asked by Alfred W. Ingalls, Representative from Lynn, House chairman, if he didn't know that it would "take about 1000 veterans off the eligible list in the city of Boston." Mr. Goodwin denied this, but said that he had no objection to an amendment exempting from the regulations of the bill, veterans of the World War.

Canada to Initiate Geographic Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The inauguration of the newest national organization, the Canadian Geographical Society, takes place here on Jan. 17.

Its purpose is "to make the Dominion and its resources, æsthetic as well as economic, better known both at home and abroad." As one of the means to this end the society will publish a monthly illustrated magazine, the Canadian Geographical Journal, in which it hopes to incorporate the best features of the Royal Geographical Journal and the National Geographic Magazine.

Sir Francis Younghusband, famous for his travels across the Gobi Desert and the plains of Turkestan, and his entry into forbidden Lhasa, will arrive from London for the purpose of assisting in the inauguration.

The officers of the society are J. B. Tyrrell, an eminent explorer, honorary president; Dr. A. P. Coleman of Toronto University, an authority on the Rocky Mountains, honorary vice-president; Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, president, and Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell, geologist, vice-president. The secretary is E. S. Martindale, of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, and the treasurer is F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is chairman of the membership committee, and Lawrence J Burpee, secretary of the International Joint Commission, is chairman of the editorial board and editor of the journal.

ALLEN NAMES OFFICIALS

Gov. Frank G. Allen has sent to the Executive Council the following appointments: Edmund J. Slate of Holyoke, Sheriff of Hampden County; Frank S. Deland of Boston, William H. McDonnell of Boston and Joseph E. Donovan of Boston, Special Justices of the Municipal Court of Boston; Richard T. Fisher of Petersham, Trustee of Gardner State Colony; George F. James of Norwood, Justice of the District Court of western Norfolk County. Evan F. Richardson of Millis was reappointed Director of the Division of Animal Industry.

Prominent Transportation Officials Inspect Publishing House

TRANSPORT MEN INSPECT PLANT OF THE MONITOR

Visitors Representing Big Rail, Steamship and Air Lines See Paper Printed

A group of transportation men, representing virtually every railroad, steamship, air line or tourist bureau with offices in Boston, was taken through the Christian Science Publishing House on a tour of inspection today.

The visiting travel experts evinced their interest in the numerous steps concerned with the production of the newspaper. Their tour of inspection permitted them to trace the intricacies of newspaper work from the arrival of the copy in the newsroom to the distribution of the finished product from the mailing platform where trucks are loaded for news stands and railway mail cars.

Following their visit to the Publishing House, the party was taken to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where luncheon was served and brief addresses were made by representatives of the Monitor. As the luncheon was coming to a close, the transportation men, to their surprise, were presented with copies of the Monitor in which appeared the cut of the group which is printed in this issue, made from a photograph taken just before the luncheon and delivered at their tables in a complete newspaper shortly after.

Members of the party were: Lewis R. Hart, general agent, passenger department, Canadian Pacific Railway; James J. O'Connor, assistant passenger traffic manager, Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.; Norman A. Morrison, westbound freight department, Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.; T. F. Carroll, city passenger agent, Great Northern Railway; H. F. Fritch, passenger traffic agent manager, Boston & Maine Railroad; E. W. Goodwin, assistant general passenger agent, Boston & Albany Railroad; P. G. Kent, city passenger agent, Union Pacific System; J. A. Blaser, New England passenger agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway; George L. Brooks, district passenger agent, Northern Pacific Railway; E. J. Dean, New England freight and passenger agent, Erie Railroad; W. J. Grant, district freight agent, Acme Fast Freight; C. T. Hunt, New England passenger agent, Southern Railway System; H. I. Brooks, district passenger agent, Eastern Steamship Lines; E. R. Comer, district passenger agent, Pennsylvania Railroad; G. G. King, advertising assistant, Boston & Maine Railroad; P. J. Mulaney, assistant freight traffic manager, Boston & Maine Railroad; T. F. Joyce, assistant vice-president, Boston & Maine Railroad; H. A. Moulton, special representative, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; P. K. Reynolds, manager publicity department, United Fruit Company; J. H. Kenney, New England passenger agent, Great Northern Railway; F. N. Ciccone, assistant manager, Italia-America Shipping Corporation; Maj. H. L. Harris, advertising manager, United Fruit Company; P. A. Dodge, assistant passenger manager, White Star Line; E. A. Connell, passenger agent, Dollar Line; C. W. Gray, general agent, Chicago & North Western Railway.

CAR DEALERS TO AID IN TAX SETTLEMENTS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The Worcester board of assessors has moved to eliminate the chief complaint against the new automobile tax by requesting the Worcester Automobile Dealers' Association to co-operate in preventing motor owners from paying double taxes.

Under the assessors' plan, which the dealers approve, the burden of seeking abatement will be shifted from the automobile owner to the dealer who sells him a car, by having the dealer make out an abatement request blank on behalf of the motor owner when he trades his old car for a new one.

CITIES SHOWN NEGLECTFUL OF THEIR CHANCES

Often Fail to See Trade Opportunities Lying Right at Their Own Doors

Communities working for industrial expansion should give particular attention to the possibilities of industries already in their midst, according to the division of municipal and industrial research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The division finds that the tendency to work to bring new industries into a community often overshadows the opportunities to improve those already established. The reason it is found, is that sufficient thought has not been given to the industrial problems in their entirety as distinct from those of individual enterprises.

Industrial and community development studies, in line with the latest engineering practices, are recommended as methods of assessing latent civic opportunities.

"It is not good business to overlook the possibilities of the home community," it declared. "The division has found the manufacture of furniture and other wood products to be neglected under extremely favorable conditions for the procuring of raw material. Applicable to many communities is the unfavorable price discount which local agricultural products undergo through failure to adopt up-to-date methods of grading, packing and advertising. One city imports practically its entire milk supply although it is surrounded by an extensive grazing territory."

Humanitarians Everywhere!

Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from $1 up.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Pediforme Shoes
MAKE "GLAD" FEET

A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of foot, yet it cost no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.
Write for new Style Book G
PEDIFORME SHOE CO.
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Among the finest food products of the world—pungent spices, full strength flavorings, hand selected vegetables and fully ripened fruits—all prepared under the most sanitary conditions—can be on your table if you will send us a postcard asking a Golden Rule representative to call.
The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
366 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Chandler & Co.
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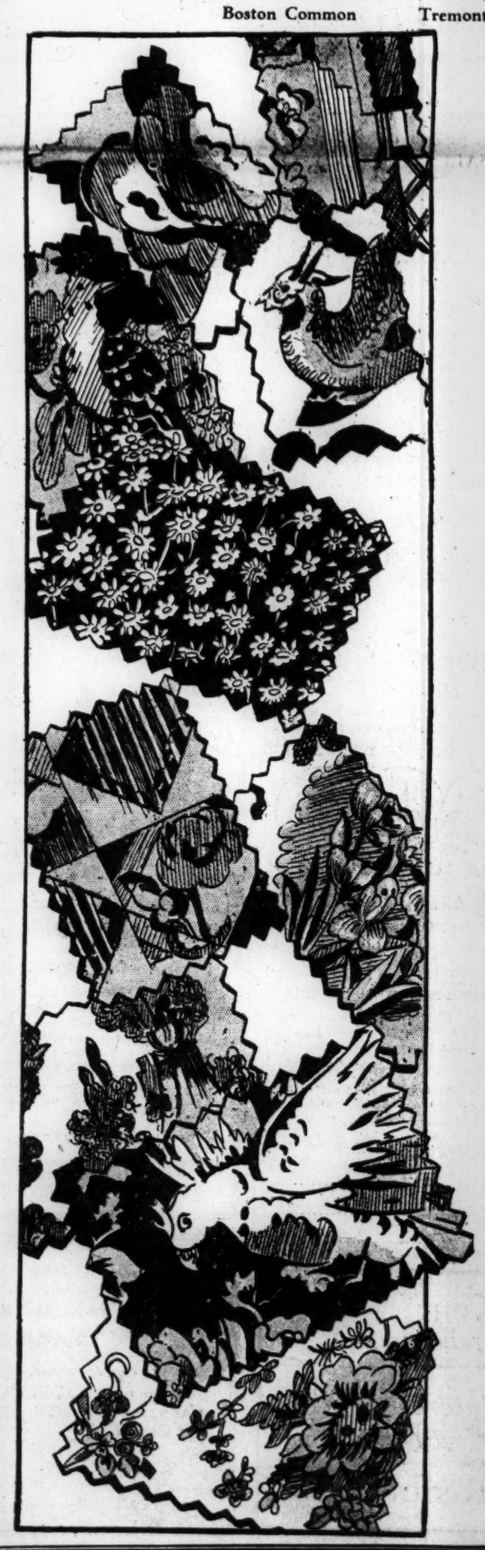

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Typical of the many colorful designs

Modernistic designs with fanciful triangles of startling Jade Green, Sea Blue.

A "Lily-Pad" print with occasional tropical birds radiantly colorful alighting as if they had just returned from glowering African Jungles.

Dulled cockatoo prints on gray backgrounds with showers of old-fashioned garden flowers.

A dull-toned blue futuristic print with a rose here and there and fanciful, wondrous designs of yellow to blend with and brighten the blue shade.

A Spring flower print on an orchid background with numberless tulip beds overshadowed by the light dawn tints of glowing orchid.

A&P
ESTABLISHED 1859
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"
The Symbol of America's Foremost Food Service

...and just taste Silverbrook Butter
you'll know that it is butter of the better sort

The butter sold in A&P Food Stores in the last twelve months has reached a total of 150,000,000 pounds . . . and every pound of it has been selected after the most rigid inspection.

As the largest dealer in butter in the world, the A&P is able to buy butter every day from creameries in the finest dairy sections . . . and to demand the best. In addition to buying from the best sources, A&P maintains a system of inspection which involves checking both at the shipping and receiving ends.

Out in the principal creamery sections are A&P field men whose services are free to the creameries. They are helping the dairymen daily in the solution of creamery problems and are working continually to improve the quality of the butter.

Due to A&P's efficient methods of purchasing and distributing, butter is in the refrigerator at every store in an amazingly short time after it is churned, which insures better flavor and higher quality.

The care taken in selecting, shipping, and selling A&P butter has made it the most popular butter in America.

There's an A&P MEAT MARKET near your home . . . where you can buy your favorite meats at their best.

Silverbrook butter is being sold today at a price which is the lowest January retail price for fourteen years, and remember this price is for the highest quality butter for which you have been paying much more elsewhere.

Listen to the A&P Gypsies over the National Broadcasting nation-wide hook-up—Monday evening from 8:30—9:30 Eastern Standard time.

SILVERBROOK BUTTER IS SOLD IN CONVENIENT ONE-POUND PRINTS . . . SUNNYFIELD BUTTER IS PACKED IN QUARTER-POUND PRINTS—FOUR IN A CARTON

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

AGE OF PACIFIC AT HAND, SAYS JAPAN'S ENVOY

Continued Peace Predicted by Setsuzo Sewada, Consul at New York

That the focus of world affairs is being more and more directed on the borders of the Pacific, and that the United States and Japan, once apprehensive of each other's growing power, are destined to play mutual roles of great importance, was the belief expressed by Setsuzo Sewada, Japanese Consul at New York, before members of the Japan Society in Boston.

"The age of the Pacific has dawned," Mr. Sewada declared, "and the great world drama which consists in the gradual unfolding of human destines is now being played in that region. To promote peace and happiness among nations living on its borders is the common heritage of our two countries, so far a heritage, and so worthy of a glorious future."

"It is my earnest hope that by mobilizing of the forces at our command for the further cultivation of a better understanding and mutual appreciation, our two nations will move forward together on a course which will assure a continued prosperity and happiness, not only for our two nations but for all nations of the Pacific."

Mr. Sewada, who was introduced by Courtenay Crocker, president of the Japan Society, expressed the highest confidence in the success of the forthcoming naval conference at London and affirmed that his country would support the determination of the United States not only to bring about naval limitation but actual reduction of armaments.

Commenting on the act of the Japanese Government in lifting the embargo on gold, Mr. Sewada said that this development was indicative of the economic progress which Japan is making, and he added the opinion that the United States and Japan are sure to have increasingly valuable contacts in the economic field.

"The diplomatic horizon on the Pacific is clear," said Mr. Sewada. "Relations between our countries have never been better than they are today. I am delighted to observe that in recent years there has been a steady growth of a better understanding and mutual appreciation between our two countries. Surely this is a great promise for the future. Let it grow forevermore."

Mr. Sewada arrived in Boston accompanied by Madame Sewada and they will not leave until Friday afternoon, taking opportunity to visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which has a remarkable collection of the art of the Orient; they will also be greeted by Channing C. Cox, former governor, who is retiring honorary Japanese Consul in Boston. At the Parker House tomorrow Mayor Curley and members of the City Council will give a luncheon for the Japanese guests. The mayor, who has long been interested in Japanese affairs, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan.

Memorial to Depict Founding of Boston

A proposed memorial depicting the founding of Boston, at an estimated cost of $35,000, to be located on the Beacon Street side of the Common, has been approved by the Commission on the Marking of Historical Sites. Its designer is John Francis Paramino, Boston sculptor, with whom Charles A. Coolidge, Boston architect, is co-operating.

Mr. Paramino describes his work as being a bas relief representing the founding of Boston, with Governor Winthrop, William Blaxton, the Rev. John Wilson and Ann Pollard, the first woman to enter the territory, as the chief characters. The scene shows William Blaxton greeting the newcomers from the settlement in Charlestown, who left their own district because of the lack of fresh drinking water.

In the bas relief is also shown the water front and boats bringing in the new settlers. There are two Indians in the left corner watching the meeting of the whites. The drinking fountain in front typifies the meaning of the Charlestown exodus. The incription on the tablet reads in part:

"Governor John Winthrop, with the Rev. John Wilson and Ann Pollard, together with the greatest part of the Puritan following, having taken boats at Charlestown, were welcomed by William Blaxton, the first white settler, as they landed on the peninsula at that time called Shawmu: by the Indians, and founded Boston."

HANDLING OF CLAIMS BY CITIES SUGGESTED

Legislation directing municipalities to handle their own claims of damages brought against them, instead of first referring them to the Legislature, was urged by Gaspar Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. Mr. Bacon thought municipalities should be willing to accept the responsibility of passing upon the claims without indorsement of the Legislature.

While Elmer Spear, Representative from Everett, opposed Mr. Bacon's recommendation on the grounds that cities and towns would then be deluged with claims which, because of the existing law, are not presented, the Senate's president believed that the existing law only places the pressure on the members of the Legislature which should be borne by the local legislative bodies.

CANAL ISSUE LOOMS LARGE IN NICARAGUA

(Continued from Page 1)

form seas of green on either side of the track. In a few hours we reach Leon, the home of the Liberal Party.

Oxcarts and Pack Mules

Leon, second only to Managua as a commercial center, lies on a fertile plain surrounded by fields of rice and sugar cane. Ancient oxcarts and trains of pack mules jostle one another in its narrow, cobbled streets. The houses of the better class are one-story buildings with thick adobe walls, deep-set barred windows, and tiled roofs. Within are patios where fountains play and young señoritas sit about.

The Cathredal of Leon is the finest building in Nicaragua. It occupies an entire square, and its front extends the width of the great plaza. It is almost one solid mass of masonry; so strong are its walls that it has survived revolutions and earthquakes for centuries without serious damage. The large space within is bare in comparison with the usual gaudiness of Latin-American churches, but its very bareness gives it an atmosphere of quiet dignity.

It contains the tomb of Reuben Dario, the only one of Nicaragua's sons to gain world renown in the field of literature.

Canal Prospects

From Leon our train creaks along through long reaches of flat savannas and sparse woodland, with an occasional cultivated field giving a touch of green to an otherwise drab, brown world. A range of volcanoes comes into view, with old Momotombo dominating them all. By day he has a wreath of smoke about his head; by night a rosy light.

By cutting through 14 miles of land between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, and by deepening the San Juan River, it is possible to construct a canal that will shorten the route of sea-borne commerce and save enough in shipping rates to pay for itself. It is the existence of this potential waterway, for which the United States has already paid $3,000,000, which occasions the intervention of the United States in Nicaragua.

Strains of Marimba Band

Managua, the capital, lies on the shore of Lake Managua. At its back are waving palm trees and purple mountains on whose slopes are great plantations; at its feet are classic buildings of white marble. In a park beside the lake, beneath spreading breadfruit trees, sleek-haired youths and bright-eyed girls promenade up and down during the evening, slowly keeping step to the marimba band that pours out liquid melodies, the señoritas passing in one direction, the caballeros in the other.

The public market of Managua is a huge barnlike structure divided into stalls. Here women sit beside baskets of brilliantly colored sweetcakes, here a group of young girls sell ribbons, there a crowd of pottery-makers sit among their jars and vases. Some venders shout canaries and parrots; others exhibit monkeys and wildcats. They pluck at our sleeves and urge us to buy their wares. It is a relief to quit the turmoil of the market for the hot, but quiet, street.

Dignified Granada

A hundred miles from Managua, in the beautiful mountain district, is the city of Matagalpa, in the center of the agricultural and grazing section. Its cool climate and high altitude have attracted hundreds of Americans and Englishmen who have laid out vast ranches and plantations. In the dry season Matagalpa is five hours by auto from Managua; in the wet season all transportation is by mule-back and the distance is reckoned in days or weeks.

Granada, the prettiest city of Nicaragua, is on Lake Nicaragua. It was once the port of call for great vessels. Since the San Juan River changed its course Granada has lost prestige as a commercial city, but jealously preserves its old atmosphere of leisure and dignity. Its sons are often sent to the universities of the United States and Europe. The University of Granada has long disputed supremacy with the University of Leon.

Venturesome Trip

The trip from Granada to the Atlantic is one which only the most venturesome take. From Granada the traveler engages passage on a flat-bottomed stern-wheeler that carries him across Lake Nicaragua to the village of San Carlos. Here his baggage is transferred to a barge and he begins an uneventful descent of the San Juan River. There are many rapids to cross and treacherous jungles to pass before one finally reaches the port of San Juan del Norte. If the canal is built, San Juan will be a thriving city; in the meantime, it is but a group of shacks built on a mud bank with a few scraggy palm trees about.

Seven-eighths of Nicaragua's 600,000 people live on the fertile but narrow Pacific coast; those who live on the Atlantic coast are mostly woodcutters and laborers in the banana fields. Bluefields, the only town of importance on this coast, is a busy little port with steamers from New Orleans waiting at its docks while long lines of barefooted Negroes shuffle up and down the gangways with bunches of bananas on their backs.

In politics and religion Nicaragua is Spanish; in all else it is predominantly Indian. The idea of "personalismo," or devotion to a leader, and of "localismo," or intense loyalty for one's community, have prevented the growth of national feeling. Today the United States removes the excuse for revolution by insisting that elections be the free expression of the will of the people.

Highway Work Urged to Aid Employment

In order to speed up relief for unemployment, the Legislative Committee on State Administration has voted to report favorably on a bill to allow the Public Works Department to begin at once on highway and building construction to the amount of $375,000, work which would not otherwise be started until April. The measure is sponsored by Charles P. Howard of the Commission on Administration and Finance, and Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works.

As part of the proposed North Shore traffic link of the Metropolitan Planning Division, connecting with the future Boston circumferential highway, Angier L. Goodwin, Senator from Melrose, has advocated a bill for a highway through Lynn and Saugus and several cities and towns adjacent to the Newburyport Turnpike.

Support from the Boston Planning Board and the Board of Selectmen of several municipalities was enlisted by the Metropolitan Planning Division for its recommendation for the construction of eight new trunk lines running from Boston, at a hearing before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Boston to Berlin Talk Is Recorded

Practical application of the transatlantic radio-telephone service to commercial use was illustrated today by a telephone conversation between the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a firm in Germany that had requested the chamber to give them information on the automatic telegraph printers known as the "Teletype."

This company, Lowenstein & Hecht of Berlin, had read a description of the machine in a copy of Boston's Business, the chamber's official organ, and feeling that the introduction of the machine in Germany would be of interest to them, wrote the chamber for the name of the manufacturer and other details.

The call to Germany was made by Franklin E. Bancroft of the chamber's organ. This involved the special arrangement of trunk lines from Boston to New York and the radiocasting station on Long Island.

BANKERS DOUBT IF WAY IS OPEN FOR REICH LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

that more drastic action has to be considered. The creditor powers are careful to spare Germany's feelings by making it plain they do not cast doubt on good intentions of Germany by considering what action they should take if a future German Government revealed a determination to imperil the foundation of their common work.

In case of such an improbable event the powers will not decide themselves what course they should take, but will leave it to the Permanent Court of International Justice as the supreme arbitral authority. This use of the Court is deeply interesting and important, for although it is only to determine facts its decision would have most important consequences in the political sphere. Indeed, the Court may be said to become watch-dog of the peace of Europe in the matter of reparations and the supreme guardian for execution of the Young plan. Not until the Court has decided against Germany will the creditor powers regain their liberty of action to take what measures they consider necessary for enforcement of reparations. There is no reference to the treaty sanctions, but they could undoubtedly be applied in the event of the International Court declaring Germany had willfully defaulted.

While the German Government in its declaration regrets that the creditor powers should consider it necessary to reckon with such an eventuality as its refusal to carry out Young plan it is prepared to accept the procedure indicated in the declaration of the creditor powers and concedes full liberty action to them if court decides against it. Thus Germany in advance pledges itself to accept the decision of the court on the question of its good faith.

Both declarations are a striking manifestation of the new attitude which animates Germany and its former enemies and reveals the growing respect they alike are prepared to pay to great ideal that law, and not war, should be the deciding factor in international conflicts.

In the discussion which took place Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, while accepting the declaration in behalf of Great Britain, desired to elucidate the point whether appeal to the International Court should be made by one or all creditor powers. He was evidently anxious that separate action should not be taken by France.

M. Tardieu replied that the declaration was intended to leave any creditor power the right to raise the question of Germany's default, pointing out that whatever the Court decided there might be difference of opinion on political issues involved. It is clear that France will insist on the right to take action against Germany alone and Dr. Joseph Wirth of Germany admitted that a single creditor power would be entitled to appeal to the Court.

NATIONS SENT TO PRISON

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Heber Nations, former Missouri labor commissioner and newspaper publisher, convicted of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act in connection with a beer-grafting plot, was sentenced, Jan. 16, by Federal Judge Charles B. Davis to serve 18 months in Leavenworth federal prison and pay a $2000 fine.

MAYOR CALLS CONFERENCE ON BASIN PROGRAM

Plans for Co-operative Action Between State and City on Improvements

Plans for co-operative effort between the State and the City of Boston in Charles River Basin improvements, for which Mrs. James J. Storrow has already contributed $1,000,000, will be discussed at a conference next Monday afternoon by Mayor Curley and municipal department heads. Mrs. Storrow has been asked to attend.

Owners of real estate in Boston whose property taken for public improvement purposes will not be permitted to make "pro tanto" agreements with the city in the future but will be asked to enter into agreements relative to the price to be paid by the city with a provision that recourse to the courts may be made if disagreements arise according to an announcement by Mayor Curley.

A "pro tanto" agreement enables the real estate owner to appeal to the street commissioner for more money for his property than that which he received originally as well as allowing him recourse to the courts later. In this way, the Mayor explained, the owner may secure more additional revenue than the original price involved. It also provides the owner with funds with which he can carry his case for additional money to court. Therefore, he said, the city actually paid the cost of cases against itself. It was unfair, the Mayor continued, to the taxpayer and the city.

Under the new ruling which Mr. Curley has asked all department heads to take note of, an agreement entered into by a real estate owner with the city is binding and practically ends matters. If recourse to the courts is sought by the owner, the agreement is sufficient to insure protection for the city funds, he added.

ALBANY-BRIDGEPORT AIR LINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A passenger airplane service between Albany and Bridgeport, Conn., with stops at Hartgord, is to be inaugurated on Feb. 1, C. E. Corson, president of the New England and Western Air Transportation Company has just announced here. The flying schedule calls for arrival at Hartford, the Connecticut capital, one hour after leaving Albany. Airplanes will continue from Hartford to Bridgeport, and return on the same route.

Music in Boston

Musical Art Quartet

The Musical Art Quartet of New York, Sascha Jacobsen, first violin; Paul Bernard, second violin; Louis Kaufman, viola; Marie Roemaet-Rosanoff, violoncello, gave their second concert of the season at Jordan Hall last evening. An eager and enthusiastic audience, though not a large one, had gathered to hear these players in their program of Mozart, Schumann and Vittorio Rieti. Those who may have thought this series of concerts would fill the vacancy left by the disbanding of the Flonzaley quartet must have been disillusioned, for a single glance revealed the fact that last evening's audience was not that which customarily assembled for the Flonzaley series. Nor are these players the hoped-for artistic successors of the Flonzaleys. They are able, they are skilled, they are suavely practiced. Each member of the quartet is a good musician. Together, they achieve a smoothly balanced and neatly pointed ensemble. Their rhythms are clear and swift, yet not unduly obvious. Their phrasing is musicianly, logical and pungent. They keep an element of freshness and vigor about their playing. But one does not discover that fineness of tone, that poignant loveliness which never eluded the Flonzaleys in their better moments.

Mozart's G major Quartet stood first on the program. From its vivid measures the Musical Art Quartet drew the quivering rhythmical tang and the velvety melodiousness which make it pleasant to hear. A gentle touch of melancholy invaded the Andante Cantabile, enhancing its beauties, while the closing movement, swift and gracile and buoyant, sped gayly by.

Signor Rieti's Quartet in F, dated 1926, well deserved the polished performance granted it. The Allegro opened the way for a whimsically humorous touch in its bouncing rhythms, which somehow seemed diminutive, marionette-like bits of music, and, incidentally, owned a genuine charm. In the second movement, Notturno Adagio sostenuto followed by an Allegro agitato, there occurred again a feeling of miniature depiction, now romantic in its flavor. The closing movement, Allegretto vivace, was a quivering, humorsome section, bounding through its allotted measures with a mischievous air. Rieti has succeeded in combining in his writing a good portion of melodic flavorsomeness with the satiric acidity of modern harmonic methods. And he pursues his modernistic discreetly enough so that he retains an individual savor in his composition.

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BRITISH STUDY CIVIL SERVICE POWER GROWTH

Commission Member Tells of Government Problems to Be Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The legislative problems to be investigated by the commission appointed by Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, were explained for the first time here, Jan. 16, Prof. Harold J. Laski of the University of London, a member of the commission, gave the objective of the inquiry and said that results would be of value in helping to solve American governmental problems.

"In the last 30 years," Professor Laski said, "there has been an enormous growth in the power of the civil service in England, partly at the expense of Parliament and partly at the expense of the judiciary. It is not too much to say that the departments of state today possess authority that is genuinely legislative on the one hand, and genuinely judicial on the other.

"Much of the power is hidden, and extraordinarily difficult to control. The questions arise whether such authority ought to be conferred at all, and if it should, what are the necessary safeguards against its exercise. Clearly a civil service that can, for example, control the importation of all books and pictures into England, or decide, without the assignment of any reasons, that an alien shall be refused the privileges of citizenship, can easily invade public liberty unless there are proper methods of watching its activities. Our problem as a committee, is to discover how the present powers are exercised and what should be done about them.

"Perhaps the simplest way of explaining our task is to say that we have to inquire into a vital aspect of the problem of the expert's place in democracy. No one, I think, seriously doubts that the civil service of the modern state must have qualitatively different powers from those deemed essential 50 years ago. I hope no one doubts, either, that uncontrolled authority vested in the expert, easily becomes the evil thing called bureaucracy unless it is controlled. There is widespread suspicion in Great Britain that the present position is entirely unsatisfactory.

Men like the present Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the late Professor Decey, are only the most eminent of those who have expressed their doubts of the present system. It has grown up piecemeal, without plan and without thought. Broadly it constitutes a great corpus of administrative law, without the safdeguards against the sovereignty of the official which France and Germany have found essential. Perhaps I may venture to note that the problem is an important one in America, too, and that one day an American inquiry similar to our own will have to be underwritten. I hope we can prepare a report of use to American students of politics."

WOMEN PRESENT PEACE PROGRAM OF NINE POINTS

(Continued from Page 1)

bit by bit as far as it can be replaced by a well constructed, sensibly operating peace system."

She struck the keynote for the next year's work of the committee when she said:

"For the last 10 years steady and important development of peace machinery that will keep the world out of war has been the chief accomplishment, yet splendid as is the record all the world knows that it is not yet complete enough to prevent war. Any nation in a state of grouch may withdraw from the League of Nations, and thus withdraw from its vows. Any nation may withdraw from the World Court. Any nation may withdraw from any treaty. Therefore, any and all peace machinery might break down in a time of world stress.

"In a world which not long ago won a war to end war, which set up a League of Nations to find the processes to achieve that end, which displays much peace machinery, and has now piously renounced war, it is strikingly strange that no sign exists of the dimunition of the war machine Nowhere have men ceased marching, flying, building ships, making munitions, inventing new equipment, and everywhere taxpayers note that despite all the peace conferences, the burdens and cost of war rises each year."

"It is plain that a pact to renounce war is a poor dyke with which to hold back the flood if the entire war machine is maintained at the old standard," Mrs. Catt asserted, adding "the great nations have never lost sight of these gaps in the machinery of peace, but they are timid and while hoping to see the gap closed, are not yet bold enough to carry out the world's greatest need. Before we shall have security against war and for world peace there must be some kind of a world pledge from which nations cannot withdraw and in which they voluntarily pledge themselves to submit all varieties of disputes to peaceful methods of adjustment. Knowing what is to be done, it is to be hoped that statesmen will move in that direction."

Previously the women had heard the existing peace machinery described by Prof. John Holladay Latane of Johns Hopkins University, who summarized the achievements of the League of Nations but added that it has failed to solve the problem of disarmament; Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, who advocated accession by the United States to the World Court but said that the court and arbitration treaties should go hand in hand, and Gerald P. Nye (R.), United States Senator from North Dakota, who declared that the United States should lead the way to world outlawry of war.

The conference sessions were suspended for three hours while Mrs. Catt and the presidents of the 11 organizations which co-operated in calling the conference, together with other members of the national committee, carried to President Hoover the resolution in which the women urged United States accession to the World Court, and several thousand similar resolutions passed at meetings all over the country were taken by the delegates to the members of the United States Senate.

The women went "up on the hill" in state groups, each one calling upon the senators from that State and remaining to urge upon them that a vote for the World Court is a vote to please "the folks back home."

NAVAL HOLIDAY WOULD CLOSE 4 U.S. NAVY YARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

shipbuilding concerns. It is pointed out that these companies are now busy with work and plans on large mercantile craft orders that will occupy them for some years to come.

British Premier Presents Labor Government's Views to 150 Newspaper Men

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The informal talk of Ramsay MacDonald with 150 journalists from all over the world on the subject of the British Government's aims at the Five Power Naval Conference though confidential in so far as no direct report was permitted has made clear that the Prime Minister's sanguine hopes for the success of the negotiations which begin in London on Jan. 21 have been in no way diminished by events since his visit to Washington.

The Premier's position summarized is that whether actual progress in the direction of the reduction of armaments be great or small, a vast step forward will have been taken if any agreement can be reached that will terminate competitive building. He said that failure would mean naval building competition would continue for 10 or 20 years.

Mr. MacDonald began by making a short general statement explaining the attitude of the British Government. The main point which emerged was that the British Government desires to promote the most far-reaching reductions in every class of war vessel from the battleship downward, so far as this can be arranged by international agreements which, however, must not disturb the feeling of security to which every nation is entitled. The Government holds also that so real is the change in world conditions that has taken place as a result of the Briand-Kellogg pact and other agreements directed to world peace that very material reduction in the instruments for security, not previously feasible, may now be reasonably anticipated.

Other impressions gathered from the discussion may also be given in general outline. The British Government holds that military forces of all kinds, including warships, must be kept in relation to the immediate war risks, and that where these risks have gone down the forces can and ought to be reduced. The Government has decided therefore to do everything possible, consistent with the maintenance of confidence in national security, to go on step by step and stage by stage until complete disarmament is reached.

But each progressive move must depend upon international agreement. The time for gestures was past. Great Britain would not disarm as an example to other countries. During the last seven years there had been a tendency for the naval forces to increase. Insecurity and fears have grown.

Scope Must Be Limited

For the conference to succeed, however, its scope must be carefully limited. For that reason such general questions as freedom of the seas are not regarded as suitable for discussion. The object to be kept steadfastly in view is strength of the various navies. There are three ways, it holds, in which reductions can take place. One is in the fleets actually in existence. Another concerns the limitation of future building programs. The third has relation to postponing the replacement of ships agreed to.

Beginning with battleships, Great Britain is ready to regard these vessels as superfluous, because of their cost and vulnerability to air and undersea attacks, if other nations do the same. Until battleships can ultimately disappear from the world fleets Great Britain would propose that no immediate replacements should be made, but the life of existing ships should be extended as long as possible.

If later on, say in half a dozen years' time, an agreement cannot be reached to allow them to disappear altogether, then the new vessels built in replacement should be of as low tonnage and gun caliber as possible. The precise size to be fixed for replacements would be for mutual agreement, but the British Government, differing, it is understood, from the views held by some of its naval advisers, would be inclined to put no limit upon the extent of the reduction.

Cruiser Reduction Question

Regarding cruisers, the British Government, in the large reductions it has indicated its willingness to accept, would take into consideration not only tonnage, but also its distribution in different categories.

The point is emphasized that parity is not merely a question of ton per ton, but also the use to which the tonnage is to be put. Regarding the submarine, the British Government favors the complete abolition of this class of vessel. Failing agreement on abolition, it would endeavor to promote a reduction minimum alike in size and numbers. Concerning destroyers, this question the British Government feels must depend upon what is done in the matter of submarines, since one is largely an answer to the other.

The Government holds that if, without sacrificing security, an agreement can be reached on these lines, thereby stopping competition, then the power and force of a political agreement to prevent war is automatically strengthened and the prospect of more complete disarmament when the time comes to review agreements is improved.

In setting out on the task of the conference, the British Government therefore bases itself on the assumption that for a considerable period peace is secure, and that the mere fact that a naval agreement is reached will increase the feeling of security.

International Agreement Essential

Even if the result of the conference does not fulfill all the hopes of those responsible for convening it, the British Government is determined to do everything within its power to show the world it is prepared to proceed toward a satisfactory solution of the disarmament problem, but everything is dependent on international agreement.

The British can only move on condition that other nations move correspondingly, and any agreement which comes out of the conference must really represent an international policy. It is fully recognized that the points of view of the individual nations, if unduly stressed, might destroy the chance of valuable results. As far as the British Government is concerned, it will go into the conference prepared to favor proposals which will represent not merely its own point of view, but the most helpful basis for reaching a general agreement. The Government is confident that success is within reach and that any agreement ought to become operative at once, though it might be necessary to re-examine it at a later date in light of any subsequent decision from the Preparatory Disarmament Commission and the Assembly of the League of Nations when summoning a general disarmament conference.

The British Government does not favor bringing the question of a Mediterranean pact within the conference scope, since Spain is concerned in this matter besides the five powers now meeting together. It also does not see its way to accepting the French suggestion that reduction should be not by categories but by global tonnage, since it holds that the strength of ratios can only be reached by comparing like with like.

NEW RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE

The Central Vermont Railway, in connection with the Grand Trunk and Canadian National, will open a new ticket office in Boston on Jan. 20, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. It will occupy the ground floor of the Masonic Building.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 17

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain), 7, NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

"The Jameses" (WEAF Chain). Domestic drama, 7.

"Dixie Circus" (Individual Drinking Cup—WJZ Chain). Reminiscences of Hagenbach, Bostock, the Ringlings, Bailey and P. T. Barnum, circus men, by "Uncle Bob" Sherwood," 7:30.

"Betsy Patterson" (Craddock Terry—WJZ Chain). Baltimore girl who married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, later defied Napoleon himself, 8:45.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). "Sandy Hook Pilot," 9.

"Schradertown" (Schrader — WEAF Chain). Adventures of "Gus and Louie," garage partners, with music of Arthur Pryor's band, 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Tosha Seidel, violinist; Lois Bennett, soprano; William Wirges, conductor (Brown Shoe—CBS, transcontinental). Mr. Seidel, Russian, is Auer-taught. Miss Bennett will sing some of the songs which gained her many admirers during the Winthrop Ames' revival of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, 8.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers' Male Quartet; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental), 8.

Fred Waldner, tenor; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Familiar operatic works of Herbert, Offenbach, De Koven, orchestral works of Strauss, Rimsky-Korsakoff, MacDowell and Sousa, 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armstrong — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Bond's "Perfect Day," by Miss Bennett, and duet, "Beautiful Ohio" "Waters of Minnetonka" and middle-western college song medley by quartet, "Farewell Blues," orchestral specialty with guitar, "Orange Blossoms" and "Good News" music to close, 10.

The Songsters, Negro quartet; Bill Artz, conductor (Planters — WEAF Chain). Spirituals by singers, "My Maryland" to "Pink Lady," and specialties, 10.

Vocal Ensemble

The Choristers, male octet (WJZ Chain). Opening aria, "Oh, Cæsar, Great Wert Thou," from Deems Taylor's American opera, "The King's Henchman"; other familiar works of Mendelssohn, Logan and Sullivan, Chopin and Grainger by string group, 8.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Russians as Ippolitow-Iwanow, Tchaikovsky, Moszkowski, Borodin and Freedman; others as Schubert, Grieg and Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns and Delibes. In concert from NBC San Francisco studios, directed by the west coast maestro, Max Dolin, 4:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Mostly French composers, 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Teutonic flavor to program, 11.

Recitalists

Pauline Haggard, contralto and pianist (WJZ Chain). Four popular vocal selections, and Debussy's "Arabesque, No. 1" on piano, 6:45.

Jeanne Behrend, pianist; Albert Mahler, tenor; Ladislaus Steinhardt, violinist (CBS transcontinental). Artist pupils of noted teachers at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain), 6 and 10:30.

Fashion Plates (Howard—CBS). Freddie Rich and his orchestra; vocal choruses 7:30.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra; Arthur Warren's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour each, 11 and 12.

Popular Vocal

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJZ Chain). Accompanying with ukulele and piano, 7:15.

Jim Whalen, Lou Noll and Charlie Kenny, vocal trio; Lunnie Ross, soloist (Raybestos—WEAF Chain), 7:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental), 9.

Musical Information

"The World in Music," Pierre Key (WEAF Chain transcontinental), 6:45.

Talk

"The London Naval Conference," Walter Lippmann (WEAF Chain). A pre-view analysis of this most important world-moving event, which convenes on Jan. 21, by the editor of the New York World, and author in his own right, in the "March of Events" period, 5:15.

The Listener Speaks

ANOTHER radio train pulled in for the first time at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night via the Columbia System route. It set out from Minneapolis and arrived in millions of homes all over the continent. The General Mills Company, which sends out long trainloads of Gold Medal Flour every day, sent out this "Gold Medal Fast Freight," with a load of music—a commodity which is more easily distributed by this means and which can pass freely across international borders without the formality of the customs — the only declaration being one of good will.

Quite a number of trains have taken to the air already—many of them carrying orchestras. The most famous is probably the Great Northern Railway's "Empire Builder." This new fast freight is hardly as interesting as the latter but it is handled in a rather different and quite attractive manner.

The engine puffs in at the beginning with the ringing of a melodious bell. The train stops and the crew sings in male quartet formation. When they pause to take breath the one and only passenger whose large pipe organ is also traveling in one of the freight cars, makes good use of his instrument. No names are given since the unified effect of the presentation is not to be upset by the introduction of personal interests.

As a matter of fact the quartet is already well known to middle western listeners as it has been a favorite feature of the WCCO programs for the last three years. In this program the four singers are known as the "Wheaties." The organist is said to have won renown in theater playing and to have given it up in order to undertake the position of a WCCO artist.

A new organ has been installed specially for his use. It is said to be the largest yet constructed exclusively for radiocasting purposes. Whatever its size its tone in the first program was not worthy of any special comment. In fact it hardly seemed to equal some of the other instruments which are regularly heard on the air. An organ is such a versatile thing, however, that only a small part of its possibilities could be shown in the few numbers played.

One of the happiest thoughts in connection with the new program was that it was proceeding from Minneapolis, since this is another example of the increasing decentralization of radio program production—a tendency which is giving a much fuller and wider interest to radiocasting in general. It is becoming less and less necessary for talented people to separate themselves from the environment in which these talents were developed in order to obtain a national audience. D. M.

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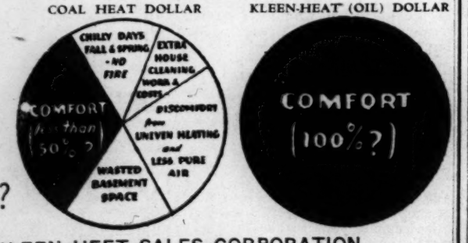
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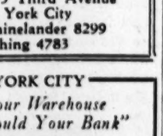

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Victory at Friendship

By A. W. PEACH

"I AM afraid there may be trouble at the office," Mr. Browne said, his face lined a bit with worry. "Orders came to Jackson not to pay off the men from Number 1 Camp. It seems that they had some kind of a wild time there and broke things up generally, and the superintendent intends to make them pay for it. Anyway, they are likely to start something when they find no pay coming. Jackson will have a job on his hands trying to keep them in order. I simply must go to the mill, and I hope everything will be all right."

Bart and Ted Browne listened with interest to their father's explanation to their mother of the possible trouble at the paymaster's office, but they did not think of it as being serious. The lumberjacks who came to the settlement in which they lived had always seemed to them good-natured fellows, big and strong, and inclined to rough ways, but most of them had a friendly word for the boys. They were likely to try to have a rousing time when they came to the settlement after their long season's work in the woods, but there had never been any serious rioting. So the matter their father mentioned dropped from their minds.

On the Edge of the Cliff

After dinner, they hurried out to the hill behind the house. The hill was more of a cliff than a hill with a path up the center. Back of the hill were woods. On the edge of the cliff they had built a snow-fort, which they called Fort Friendship, after an old fort that used to be near the settlement in Indian days. As a matter of fact, the old fort had never seen any fighting, for the settlers in the old-times by being kind and fair to the Indians had won their friendship. Bart and Ted liked the name, so they called their fort by it.

They had built it close to the edge of the cliff, curving it back where the path went up. The wall was high enough to build a snow platform behind it, and through the walls they made slits through which they could look. They had made three piles of rounded snowballs and arranged them on the platforms.

They were busy patching one of the walls, for they had had to study just how to build the foundations in order to make the walls secure, when they heard the sound of voices—angry voices of men.

Bart jumped to the top of the platform and looked over the wall, then he yelled to Ted.

Down the road was coming at full speed a hatless man, and after him a crowd of yelling men. Bart recognized the young man—Jackson, and the rough crowd chasing him were lumberjacks. Jackson was fleeing to Mr. Browne for protection. The trouble had come that he feared.

Bart and Ted stared in wonder. They watched Jackson turn up the road toward their house. Behind him came the jostling crowd, shouting at him, their faces flushed.

Bart knew that his mother was alone in the house, and she would have no influence with these excited, angry men from the North Woods.

Suddenly, an idea came to him. He climbed onto the wall. Mr. Jackson could run up the path. It was steep, and there would be room for only one man at a time. If the lumberjacks tried to follow him, they could give them a merry snowballing. It was a chance and Ted took it, for he had to think fast.

"Mr. Jackson!" he yelled. "Dad's gone. Come this way!"

Jackson lifted a scared white face and dashed for the cliff. He came up panting.

"Take to the woods back there!" Bart said, quickly. "They'll never find you there, and we'll hold them till it gets too hot, and then we'll skip if we have to!"

Jackson, dazed and doubtful, but seeing nothing else to do, turned into the woods.

"Come on, Ted! Let's hold 'em!" Bart called, getting into action.

In the lead was a big fellow with a very red face. He started up the steep path. Bart's snowball landed solidly on his chest, and Ted's raked off his hat.

The big fellow staggered, slipped and went down. A yell went up. A group of the lumberjacks started for the path, bumped into each other, slipped and went down in a heap; and Bart and Ted pelted them with snowballs with right good will.

Another big fellow started up. Ted, pitcher on the school settlement team, got in three successive hits. The lumberjack turned and fled down the hill, while Bart smeared two snowballs on his back.

A Roar of Laughter

A roar went up. It startled Bart. Then it dawned on him—it was a roar of laughter at the flight of the last invader. The woodsmen like a lot of boys had forgotten their anger, and were scattering, each rolling snowballs himself.

A shower of snowballs descended on the fort, but Bart and Ted ducked behind the walls, and the snowballs skidded off the top or landed against it. The lumberjacks, seeing them disappear, made a rush for the fort, each with as many snowballs in his left hand as he could hold and one ready in his right.

Peering through the slits, Bart and Ted saw them come. Jumping up, they hurled their missiles down into the close-packed crowd, and the white splotches made by the landing balls whitened the clothes of the invaders.

Having the advantage of being up higher, the two boys could get in effective work.

The assaulting party retreated to meet the laughter of the rest of the woodsmen.

Bart looked across at Ted. Ted's face was red with perspiration, and Bart knew his was also "Hot work, Ted; but I guess we can hold them!"

He had heard his father say often that the "jacks" were like a lot of overgrown boys. They were evidently enjoying the snow-battle. Bart saw them crowd together; then a few rushed for his father's shed, and emerged with a ladder.

"We've got you kids now!" one of them yelled.

Bart studied the situation. With a rush they made for the cliff, broke through a barrage of snowballs, and three started up the ladder. Ted had been doing some fast thinking, however. As the ends of the ladder showed over the top of the wall, he stuck a board they had been using in building the fort against the ends, and gave a whole-hearted shove. Bart, looking over, saw the three men trying to climb it go over, ladder and all, into the snow.

A roar of laughter went up from the lumberjacks farther back who were looking on. The three who had been spilled off the ladder were hastened in their retreat by Bart's and Ted's accurate snowballs, and the onlooking lumbermen laughed again and joked the discomfited men.

Capitulation

There was a consultation among them. The big fellow with the red face came from the crowd, waving a white handkerchief.

"You win, boys, we're licked!" he yelled.

Before Bart could answer, he saw his father's team coming down the road. Some lumberjack noticed it, too, and yelled, "Here comes Browne!"

His father drove up, his serious face changing to a smile as he grasped what had been going on. Bart was pretty sure that there would be no more trouble, for the men were good-natured and laughing, and besides he knew they liked his father.

He called to Ted, and together they ran down from the fort.

The big red-faced fellow shook his hand. "That was a real snow fight, Bart—hain't had one for years! You won it, too." He grinned as he added, "I've got a bushel of snow down my neck!"

There was much fun and jollying all around, and it was a cheerful, jolly gang of woodsmen who started back toward the settlement after talking their troubles over with Mr. Browne.

Mr. Browne watched them go, then he turned to the boys with a smile, "I'm glad you lads built Fort Friendship, for it saved what might have been serious trouble. You turned the trouble into fun, and there's no better way of getting rid of trouble. Your victory at Fort Friendship was a real victory!"

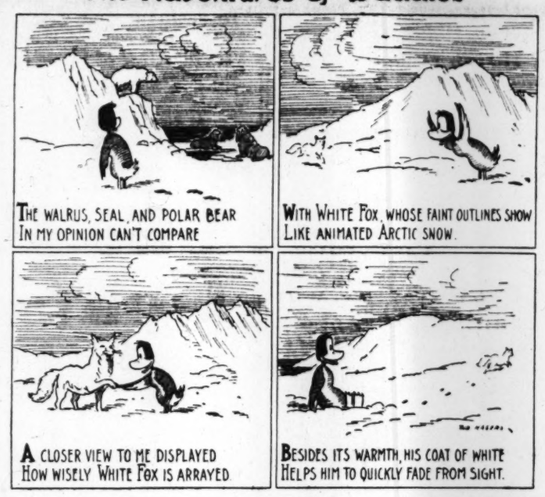
Having the Advantage of Being Up Higher, the Two Boys Could Get in Effective Work.

Radio Broadcasting At Home

Some evening when the family is gathered by the fireside try putting on a radio program at home. Select someone to be the announcer and ask him to withdraw to the hall or an adjoining room, leaving the door partly open. Each member of the family group decides upon some number he or she will put on the air. These may be vocal or instrumental selections, recitations, speeches or anything in the nature of radio program numbers. When the "artists" are ready to give their renditions from the hall or adjoining room the announcer proclaims the fact and makes a light or humorous introduction. The audience by the fireside later decides which "artist" has given the most creditable performance.

At a family radio broadcast of this kind Father might make a political speech, Mother might radiocast a menu with recipes, Junior could declaim about football, Sister might sing and the younger children recite.

The Adventures of Waddles


THE WALRUS, SEAL, AND POLAR BEAR IN MY OPINION CAN'T COMPARE
WITH WHITE FOX, WHOSE FAINT OUTLINES SHOW LIKE ANIMATED ARCTIC SNOW.
A CLOSER VIEW TO ME DISPLAYED HOW WISELY WHITE FOX IS ARRAYED
BESIDES ITS WARMTH, HIS COAT OF WHITE HELPS HIM TO QUICKLY FADE FROM SIGHT.

The Glory That Was Cremona's

IT WAS during the second half of the sixteenth century that the violin, as we know it today, started on its tuneful way. To Gasparo da Salo of Brescia belongs the credit of this first venture, and his pupil, Maggini, carried on his work. From then on, for over a century, many Italian lustraros, as they were called, were busily engaged, producing under friendly competition works which are still recognized today as of superior quality. One of the greatest of these was Nicolas Amati. But the culminating point was reached in Amati's talented pupil, the supreme artist, Antonius Stradivarius, who has since been called "The glory that was Cremona's."

Stradivarius was born in 1644 in Cremona, Italy. When a youth he went to study in the workshop of Amati. Here he served his apprenticeship for a number of years. That he was an earnest, steadfast, promising pupil, dear to the heart of his eminent teacher, is proved by the fact that later Amati bequeathed to him his entire collection of patterns, tools and models.

Antonius Stradivarius

Upon leaving Amati, Stradivarius set up in business for himself. Two years later he married a widow, Francesca Feraboschi, by name, and went to live on his wife's estate. In 1680 he moved his residence to the famous Number 2, Piazza Roma, in the back of which he had his workshop. Here he spent the rest of his life. We know little of the personal history of this great artist, nor have any authentic portraits of him been handed down, but the records say that he was tall and thin, and that he was seldom to be seen without his white leather apron and white cap, woolen in winter, cotton in summer. Kindly, gentle, industrious, he was of steady frugal habits, with unusual perspicuity and unlimited patience. For 93 years his life flowed on as harmoniously concordant as the instruments that he made.

The real history of Stradivarius is in the story of his violins, a fresh chapter of which is added with each one that is discovered and brought forth into fame from its obscure corner.

Of the 1116 Strads that are known to have survived, 602 can be accounted for. Where are the remaining 514?

What old attic or dingy heap of forgotten rubbish may some day yield up its hidden treasure, to reward the diligent searcher with a fortune and to bring a thrill of delight to the music-loving world! These comparatively few precious jewels are scattered over the world amidst quantities of imitations, "like a pearl in a heap of oyster shells," as one writer puts it. Here, indeed, is a quest, worthy of some venturesome, modern knight.

Many of these violins made by the great master have names, many have brought fabulous prices, and some have had histories full of romance in striking contrast to the quiet, uneventful career of their maker. There is the Kreuzter Strad in Vienna, for instance, and the Alard, 1714, which some experts have pronounced the finest one known. Then there is the Dolphin, also 1714, so called because of the iridescence of its varnish. The "Messiah" is perhaps the most famous of them all.

The "Messiah"

This beautiful instrument was preserved in a collection of the Count Cozo di Salabrie for 50 years without having been played upon. It was then bought by Luigi Tariso. Tariso, born in 1854, was an Italian carpenter, who traveled about the Italian countryside, plying his trade. He began picking up violins that he found in the homes of his customers as part pay. Among these would often be a Stradivarius. Gradually, as he came to know more about the value of these instruments, he would go about, like Aladdin and his lamp, exchanging new violins for old among his customers, who were ignorant of the superiority of what they had. In time he became the greatest violin connoisseur of his day.

Tariso made occasional visits to Paris and London where he would dispose of his treasures to the city dealers. It was really he who created the demand for the Italian instrument when Stanier and his English school of violin makers were monopolizing the market with their violins of shrilly penetrating, though unfortunately popular, tone.

The Perfect Instrument

On these visits to the city dealers Tariso would often tell them of a perfect instrument of delight which he had in his possession and which he would some day show them. But the years passed and still he only talked of it, holding it back, presumably, until its monetary value would be increased. Gradually, because of its long delayed coming, it began to be affectionately termed the "Messiah."

Tariso never did fulfill his promise to the London and Paris dealers. For 30 years he kept the "Messiah" concealed on his Italian farm. Here it was found after his death in a collection of over 200 Strads. The "Messiah" is now in the possession of the Brothers Hill of London. They are experts on this subject, have a large and valuable collection, and have written a scholarly volume on Stradivarius.

Just how, one might easily wonder, does a Strad differ from an ordinary violin that it should be so sought for and highly valued even after all these years. Ask any music lover who owns one and he will answer enthusiastically.

"Listen," he will say, "to the silky, sympathetic quality of the tone. Look at the perfect symmetry of the instrument, so nearly compact, of such exquisite yet simple grace, at the brilliancy, yet soft and tender transparency of the varnish, which shades deliciously from orange to red. Many others have tried to equal the great master but no one ever has—probably no one ever will."

What was the art that lay behind this exquisite product? What was the secret of Antonio Stradivarius?

Devotion to a Perfect Ideal

To Stradivarius perfection was always his ideal. From Amati he had learned the technique of his predecessors. Even after setting up for himself he followed out for many years with meticulous care the instruction of his teacher, establishing himself firmly in the best-known technique of his time, before allowing his own brilliant creative genius to develop. At no time were there ever sudden departures or what might be called flashes of genius. In no respect is his artistic restraint better seen than in his willingness to abide by prescribed law. The onward steady progress of his style and execution was as unimpassioned as his life was uneventful. Day after day he labored with the infinite patience of genius. Through year after year of trial, study and experiment he worked, until when more than 70 years of age he produced that miracle of tone and workmanship the "Messiah."

No detail was beneath his notice. Personally, he designed the pegs, fingerboards, bridges, inlaid patterns and even the cases. So perfect was his varnish that some have believed that he used a recipe known only to himself. The true excellence of his recipe lay in the patient care with which he mixed and applied the material. His was a labor of love. He found his quiet joy in each day's tasks well done. It is true that he lived in a different period from ours. His was not the age of mechanical invention. Men in those days took time to bring to their daily tasks the idealism of the artist.

As one of his biographers says, "He was one of the finest examples of single-hearted devotion that has come down to us." When over 90 years of age we find him still devoted to his work. Although the little town of Cremona was tossed amid the storms of many political upheavals during his lifetime, Stradivarius lived serenely aloof, spiritually poised above the shoutings and the tumult of the world around him. Here was a sentinel who never left his post of duty, a workman who never laid down his tools until his work was finished.

If to Antonius Stradivarius belonged the secret of success, it is today an open secret which all who run may profitably read.

Current Events

India's Problems

THE problem of India appears to become constantly more acute, but it is probable that, in spite of the turmoil of conflicting views, Indians themselves are gradually learning more and more of what self-government really means.

You will get some inkling of what the problem of India really is when you realize that though India has less than two-thirds the area of the United States, the population is nearly three times as great as that of the United States. These 320,000,000 of people are made up of 45 different races and speak 170 different tongues. Politically the country is divided into British India and scores of states, large and small, ruled over by native princes under the oversight of Great Britain.

The social system of India shows rift and division everywhere, due not only to the differences of language and religion but to the shackles of India's caste system. Of the 217,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 belong to the "depressed" class and have the bitterest feeling toward the high-caste Hindus and Brahmans who in turn despise them. There are 66,000,000 Muhammadans, whose relations with the Hindus are often difficult.

In this situation, the recent demand of the All-India Congress of the National Party in India that India shall be given complete independence seems to many, both in India and Great Britain, unwise and premature. The Nationalist Party, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the leader, by no means represents the whole of India, and even within his own party Gandhi has many who disagree with him. Some favor more extreme methods of gaining independence than the non-cooperation with the British which is Gandhi's policy, and others believe that India should become a dominion of the British Empire instead of a completely independent state. Many Indian leaders fear that if Great Britain should leave India terrible disorder would follow and that the country would be plunged into civil strife between the native princes and other rulers.

Great Britain's view is that she is willing for India to become a self-governing dominion, but only when she has shown that she is ready for self-government.

Prize for Curtiss Tanager Biplane

A grand prize of $100,000 presented by the officials of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, has been awarded to the Curtiss Tanager biplane for showing "the greatest advance in aerodynamic safety without loss of efficiency." Fifteen planes entered for the tests but the Tanager was the only one which succeeded in passing them all. It has wing slots and flaps, which means that it is easier to control when flying at low speeds or when the engine is not running.

Russia Sends Rescue Parties to the Arctic

Two American fliers, Carl Ben Eielson and his mechanic, Carl Borland, disappeared into the arctic a number of weeks ago in an attempt to rescue the crew of a fur steamer frozen in the ice off the coast of Siberia, and have not been heard of since.

Later came the news that the famous arctic explorer, Stefansson, had approached Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, asking him to appeal to the Soviet Government of Russia to co-operate in the search. The message was necessarily unofficial, since the United States has never recognized the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government agreed, and is sending three aviation search parties, the first two under the two Russian aviators, Chukhnovsky and Gromov.

Mountain Telephone Wires

Have you ever journeyed by railroad or automobile through mountainous country and seen the telephone poles carrying their wires up hill and down, sometimes over very steep, rough places, and have you ever wondered how the wires were taken to such heights and stretched from pole to pole? Perhaps you have seen motortrucks in towns carryng great coils of these wires, but the motortrucks could not go up the trackless mountain sides where you have seen stout copper wires glistening in the sunshine, throbbing with countless messages. How did they get there? Look at the picture and you will see.

A big wooden wheel is attached to a special saddle on the horses' backs, and on it, round upon round of the copper wire is coiled. The wheel is free-running like a turntable, and as each man leads his horse, the wheel spins and the wire unwinds, looking like a curious giant spider spinning a golden thread from the top of the pole. In this outfit two men followed the horses with wire stretchers to draw the wires taut. Three other men, wearing wide leather belts festooned with tools and wires were also of the crew. They wore heavy boots with side spurs strapped on for climbing, open shirt fronts, cowboy hats and gauntlets, and ran up and down the poles with ease by digging in their spurs. Their pockets bulged with glass insulators to which they adjusted the wires at the top of each pole. The

Horse, With Wheel of Copper Wire

whole outfit had very much the appearance of a jolly gang who might be expected at any moment to burst into snatches of "The Pirates of Penzance."

Hard to Believe

Mother put sister's shoe
Beside my toes.
Were my feet ever as
Small as those?
Mother, laughing, kissed me
Right on the ear,
Saying, "They were once your
Slippers, dear!"

WALLACE McELROY.

Sweden's First Aviator—A Cat

Sweden's first aviator was a cat, strange as the fact may sound. In the year 1784 the Queen, the Crown Prince, and many others contributed toward the construction of an aerostatic machine, a gorgeous balloon twelve feet in diameter. The balloon was elaborately decorated with blue stripes, gold stars and the Swedish coat of arms. Sweden, it seemed, had suddenly become air-minded.

On Sept. 17, 1784, the King and Queen, the royal court, foreign diplomats and Swedish dignitaries were assembled to witness the memorable event.

In the small gondola the cat-aviator was placed. There was also tucked in a letter to the finder asking him to return the balloon to the Royal Academy of Science.

No less a personage than the Queen herself cut the strings holding the balloon. Greeted by the cheers of the onlookers the balloon arose carrying its feline aeronaut in the gondola. On and on it floated in the direction of the sea and finally disappeared from view.

According to an account in a paper of 1784 the balloon was found 15 miles from Stockholm. It was only slightly damaged but the cat had disappeared, evidently unhurt. Possibly one trip was enough for this feline aviator.

The Good Ship Fram

When Dr. Nansen set out on his travels into the polar regions, the ship, Fram, was built specially for him. Since that day, her career has been so glorious that now she is regarded almost as an international possession. Unfortunately, she is now falling to pieces in a Norwegian harbor.

In an effort to remedy this, a committee has been formed in Great Britain, under the presidency of Lord Cecil, and every effort is being made to raise the sum of £4000, so that the Fram may be put in order, and then exhibited permanently.

When the ship was constructed, she was strengthened in every possible way, and prepared to resist ice pressure, and her timbers were protected from the air. But this lack of ventilation is now causing the Fram to crumble away in the more moderate climate, whereas she could withstand the fiercest arctic weather.

The Mail Bag

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

For the past five years I have been reading the Young Folks' Page in the Monitor and wishing that I might also strike up a correspondence with fellows in other countries, but I would always hesitate before trying it. At last, if I have the courage to mail this letter, I am started!

I am a student in the College of Engineering, University of Arkansas, classified as a special student, but I expect to enter the regular Junior class next year. I read, write, and speak Spanish, French, German and Italian—not to mention English—in order of fluency. My German and Italian are somewhat wobbly, but I like to think of myself as being proficient in Spanish and French.

If I may state a preference in regard to the kind of correspondents I should like, let me ask for young fellows anywhere from 18 on up, though I shall not turn down any of the others, if they care to write, and I do not care to limit the countries from which I should like to receive letters. But let me ask this: Why do no boys of 18, 19, 20, in Australia, New Zealand, etc., write to the Mail Bag? Lots of girls, but no boys.

J. M. W.

[A number of older boys have written to the Mail Bag, J. M. W., but we should be glad to hear from many more.]

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:

I want to thank the Monitor for the interesting things I found in it. I received some Monitors from a schoolfellow and I read them with much interest. I am 17 years of age. I go to a high school situated near the Cathedral of Cologne. And now I should like to correspond with a boy who is interested in light athletics and in photography.

While I am writing this letter, snow is falling. There is snow and cold in the Rhineland. The venerable cathedral is covered with a thick carpet of snow. It is the right weather for Christmas. In Germany it is the custom to have a little adorned fir tree on Christmas. On Christmas eve, we give presents to each other and sing old Christmas songs. This day is principally a festival for the children.

Now I will tell you something about Cologne. You know that it is situated on the Rhine. The oldest settlement was founded by the Ubii, and was at the same time a camp for Roman legions. Nowadays, it occupies the third place in Germany. Cologne is well known through its hundreds of churches. The most famous of all is the Gothic Cathedral. Cologne is one of the greatest garden cities of the world. The country along the Rhine is the location of many historical events.

The sport center of Cologne is the Stadium. The greatest event of this summer was the International Light Athletic contests. The American team was there, consisting of Hurdy, Tolan, Lermond, and others.

I hope I shall get a letter very soon. I wish you a happy New Year.

Peter S.

[Thank you, Peter. You will probably receive enough answers to keep you busy.—Ed.]

Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

A little over a year ago, I wrote a letter to the Mail Bag and was fortunate to read it in print in The Christian Science Monitor. I say fortunate, because it seemed as if a huge door opened wide and let me see many friends who were just as anxious as I and many others were to take a "peek" into friendly hearts and houses.

I wanted to try and let you know just how much I appreciate and enjoy the Mail Bag. I think the manner it has adopted for spreading love, friendship and even intelligence to all different areas, is simply—well—beautiful.

The Monitor in itself is just like the sun and the Mail Bag Corner is one of its rays which project far and near. Personally I have gathered many friends and "sisters" through the Mail Bag, and I know I shall have many more. I practically "perch" on a chair (just as Snubs does) when I hear the mail man. I could write pages and pages, but they would all mean the same thing. I just want to say that I am only one of the many people who are grateful for the Mail Bag and, of course, I mean the Monitor also—but at the present—the Mail Bag Ray impresses me more deeply.

I want to wish the Monitor and all, the most successful and happiest year ever!

Ruth B.

[Thank you, Ruth.—Ed.]

Dounham Market, England

Dear Editor:

I am nearly 13 years old. I go to Thetford Grammar School, but I am now home for my Christmas holidays. I have some rabbits, and chickens. These are fed about half-past eight in the morning. My rabbits eat green cabbages, and bran. The chickens eat wheat, and oats, and maize.

I should like to hear from boys anywhere but their letters would need to be written in English.

Henry H.

Council Bluffs, Iowa

Dear Editor:

For almost two weeks we have enjoyed the Monitor. It was a Christmas gift. I really can't tell you how much help and enjoyment we derive from the paper. It is astounding in its originality and is so cosmopolitan. We are saving the copies, for they will be invaluable for future reference work.

I have already learned to love the Mail Bag. How busy you must be! Never have I corresponded with girls in places which would be so very strange to me and, as I read the Mail Bag, I realize how wonderful it must be. It gives one such an appreciation for the rest of the world.

I am 15. I play the piano, am very interested in the theater world and I study expression. Swimming, riding and canoeing are my favorite sports. Although Iowa is generally known for its plainness, I think Council Bluffs beautiful. Its hills are unique and their like is found in only one other place in the world. I earnestly hope some of your readers will write me.

Vecella A.

[Welcome to the Monitor and to the Mail Bag, Vecella.—Ed.]

West Bromwich, Staffs, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you, but you may rest assured it will not be the last. At present, I am attending the West Bromwich Christian Science Society, but have also attended First Church at Birmingham and in London.

I am very interested in all sports and should like to obtain the rules of the baseball game. I should like to correspond with boys of my own age (15) from all quarters of the globe and exchange photographs with some. Letters will be promptly answered.

Sidney V.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read the Monitor for a long time and go to the Christian Science Sunday School which is about nine miles away. I have 6 brothers and three sisters and I am very fond of bicycle riding, stamp collecting and reading. I work at the Amalgamated Wireless which has two beam wireless routes, one to England and the other to Canada.

Perhaps you would be interested to know that 350 tourists from America arrived in Melbourne today, the 21st of November, on the Malolo and were met by 82 cars which took them from the boat to the Alexandra Gardens where they will receive a civic reception given by the Lord Mayor, the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers, the English Speaking Union and the Brotherhood of Resonians, after which they will be taken on a sight-seeing tour of the city.

On Friday the Reso train takes them on a tour to places of interest in Victoria, and at one place they will see from the train a roundup of kangaroos, which I have not seen myself. The same night they reach Echuca, which is a town on the Murray River. The district around is noted for fine flocks of sheep and also beautiful citrus groves. Next day they visit Mt. Buffalo, which is a very popular tourist resort both in summer and winter, snow and ice being the winter attractions.

When they leave for Sydney I hope that they will have enjoyed themselves and will do the same there. It is fine to make friends with people of other countries. I should like to say some more about Victoria but it would take up too much space. I am 17 years old, and should like to correspond with boys of about my age, especially in United States or Canada.

Douglas C.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I love The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the Young Folks' Page, the editorials and the music news. I have also used it in my school work in English and history.

I would like to tell the Mail Bag readers of the Goodman Memorial Theater, here in Chicago, so that if any should visit here they will not miss this chance of seeing something truly lovely. The theater is a part of the Art Institute of Chicago, and is situated just east of it. The inside of the theater is quite beautiful and is the most comfortable in which to sit and watch a play that I have ever been in. The space between rows is so wide that one does not have to double up when people pass.

The plays that are presented there are very charming and artistic. I have seen several Shakespearean plays there and others which are famous. The most charming play I have seen is "Dear Brutus," by Barrie. The costumes are never gaudy and are unusually artistic. The properties are equally beautiful.

I have already made several lovely friends through the Mail Bag, and hope to make many more. I would like to correspond with someone in France and all other countries, too, including my own. I have many interests—athletics (especially swimming and basketball), taking pictures, reading, writing and music. I love to hear grand opera, the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, symphony orchestra concerts and piano music. I play the piano myself and I used to play the harp.

I certainly hope many girls my age (16) will write to me.

Mary F.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Alfred H. (18), Perth, Australia—Interested in music and sports.

Lawrence M. (19), Anaheim, Calif.—Speaks Spanish and French.

Girls

Reatta H. (13), Gallup, N. M.

Madelyn W. (14), Englewood, Colo.—Especially from foreign countries.

Vivian F. (15), Butler, Pa.

Kathleen S. (16), Rochdale, Eng.

Sadie V. (16), Louisville, Ky.—Exchange post cards.

Barbara G., Kansas City, Mo.—Especially from France.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

Twilight Country

BETWEEN the two realms of sleep and waking there lies a land different from either, a land of murmurs and of shifting shadows. Very strange are its great dark trees, and strange are the whispers that fall from them and spread outward across the silence in a long-drawn susurration. Strange, too, and mysterious are its dim-piled mountains faintly lighted by far-off stars unseen. Out of the deeps of its mighty gorges there comes a roar of distant waters, rushing; but this and every other sound melts into the surrounding silences as a frail cloud fades into the sky. Far in among its intricate valleys there are voices that call to us, faint as the sound of the sea in a shell; and the leaves of each tree that grows there make a slumbrous music about us, and weave through our thoughts a spell that charms and will not let go. From hill after hill receding there are dim hands that beckon us onward. Time comes not there. All sounds are low. The shadows shift and change.

Into this half-lighted country of glimmer and whispering each of us —each man and woman and child— strays away every night of the year. Friends and companions, music, poetry, work and play, thought, even love, cannot hold us from the path leading thither. It does not matter how entirely we may have been absorbed in this interest or that activity, there comes a time when we hear the summons of those distant alluring voices and see or remember the dim hands waving from slopes far out toward the realms of sleep; and then we lay aside the most enthralling book, we say a brief farewell to the dearest friend, we shut away every sight and sound of this world's beauty, and we go forth gladly whither we have been called.

Each of us goes alone. Even the youngest infant, hearing this summons that will not be denied, loosens its tenacious grip upon its mother's finger and sets forth alone into mystery with a perfect trust. How has it learned the way? For there is no thoroughfare, no road, no footpath even, in all that shadowy land. There is no guide, no trace of earlier pilgrims. We move onward every night along a route never traveled before, finding a new way for ourselves which is no sooner found than forgotten. In the Country of Twilight we are all of us always pioneers, and he who has adventured there ten thousand times is no better acquainted with the lie of the land than the least experienced child.

Indeed, it often seems that children commit themselves to the devious wanderings of this dim land more confidently than their elders, as though they recalled somewhat of the wonders to be seen there and as though they knew better than we that for all the strangeness of the Twilight Country it is wholly beautiful and beneficent. However this may be, the World of Waking has few more charming sights for us than that of a child falling asleep—of a child setting forth from our side and from the small circle of light where we remain, into a remote mystery whither we cannot follow. If only we could retain that strong small clutch upon our finger and go out into the twilight with a child for guide, seeing all it sees and hearing every voice that calls to it from far and near! But there is something lonely in sleep that goes far toward explaining its poignant pathos. Each of us goes alone.

What a child sees on this journey may well be utterly different from what is seen by his elders, but there is no good reason for supposing that the child's adventures in the twilight are more romantic than our own. For no sooner have we crossed the boundary of this middle realm than those very powers that most distinguish us from children fall from us; we cease to reason and begin to dream, we cease to travel and begin to drift. We think less and imagine more. Most of all, we remember, and in this remembering we are often carried far back into the scenes of our childhood, revisiting long-forgotten places, catching glimpses of once well-loved faces, hearing once again the dear songs of long ago. Now and then, as we wander, we come upon some secret nook of the Twilight Country in which a place and time that we only can remember are revived and revealed. The house that we knew as children—ay, the very house itself—stands there before us, perfect in each minute detail. We see the patches of moss on its roof and the broken shutter of the window-blind where the bats entered and made their nest. The bough of the oak that swept the gable and whispered to us with all its leaves in the night time has not grown an inch in all these thirty years. The lilacs are in blossom beside the gate as they should be, and from the stable down the hill we hear our father's horse stamping in the stall. Ah, a strange rich place is this Twilight Country that can thus enshrine a single moment of childhood!

And yet there is little said or written about this Country—perhaps chiefly for the reason that the clumsy words we have made for more mundane uses are too coarse and hard and sharp-edged to convey any sense of its delicate evanescence. Furthermore, we forget what we have seen there even sooner than we lose the images encountered in the farther-lying land of Sleep. Often we feel, as we wander there, that if we could but retain some part of the beauty that lies about us in those dim valleys we should be wealthy through all our days; but this beauty disappears as swiftly as the dews of a dawn in May. Whether it is lost or merely absorbed, whether it flies from us forever or becomes a part of our inmost thought, we cannot certainly say, but we prefer to think that even this most evanescent beauty leaves, like music, some riches behind. Though we forget each morning what we have seen and heard in the Twilight of the night before, we cannot quite believe that those sights and sounds are now as though they had never been. Their likeness to the experiences induced by music comforts us, and we feel that these unknown instruments played far-off by unseen players while we wander must somehow "leave on the wind melodious trace."

Is it from these, perhaps, that our musicians have caught the secrets of their witchery, and is it one of the essential differences between Beethoven and the ordinary man that he recalled more vividly what he had heard deep down the twilight in his nightly wanderings so that he could express some part of it in music? This, if it be true, may help not a little in our effort to explain the might of music—its charm, its glamour, its effect of coming from a place where we have been but do not clearly remember. While we listen to the Moonlight Sonata we say to ourselves: "What is the meaning and reason of this strange sense of familiarity? For surely we have heard these voices, have seen these dimly beckoning hands; we have wandered down here through the twilight before many times. But when? But how?" And then the music ceases and we pursue that question no further until it sounds again. Yet it must always be one of our most recurrent guesses about the Twilight Country that music comes from there.

And our feeling about poetry is much the same—or at any rate about the poetry that we call "romantic" and that seems to have been composed between awake and asleep. Where lies Xanadu and the stately pleasure-dome decreed by Kubla Khan? Whither away is Lord Dunsany's Babbulkund, and in what quarter of the compass does Poe's Mount Yaanek stand up and reflect the morning? Upon what sort of journey was Walter de la Mare bound when he came to a dim gray house on the edge of a wood and knocked there at the moonlit door and called and called—but no one answered? We must seek for these places in the Twilight Country, not otherwhere; and this is why the thought of them thrills us, as music does, with vague overtones of reminiscence. For have we not also walked the streets of fabled Babbulkund and looked down into the gorges torn by scoriac rivers in the side of Yaanek? Have we not seen a damsel with a dulcimer, and heard her singing of Mount Aborah? Almost we can remember it. Have we not ridden far and long under sweeping boughs, on a night when the wind harried the clouds through a wide heaven, until we came to a moonlit door beside our track at which we alighted and knocked—and listened—and knocked again? None of us can be quite sure, at any rate, that he has not. And if one has not done this, then how is it that the bare narration of these events, apparently devoid as they are of all waking significance, so resounds and reverberates in memory? Perhaps it may be for the reason that poetry, like music, comes in part from the Twilight Country. Poetry is the language spoken in that land. We understand the language because we have all been there. O. S.

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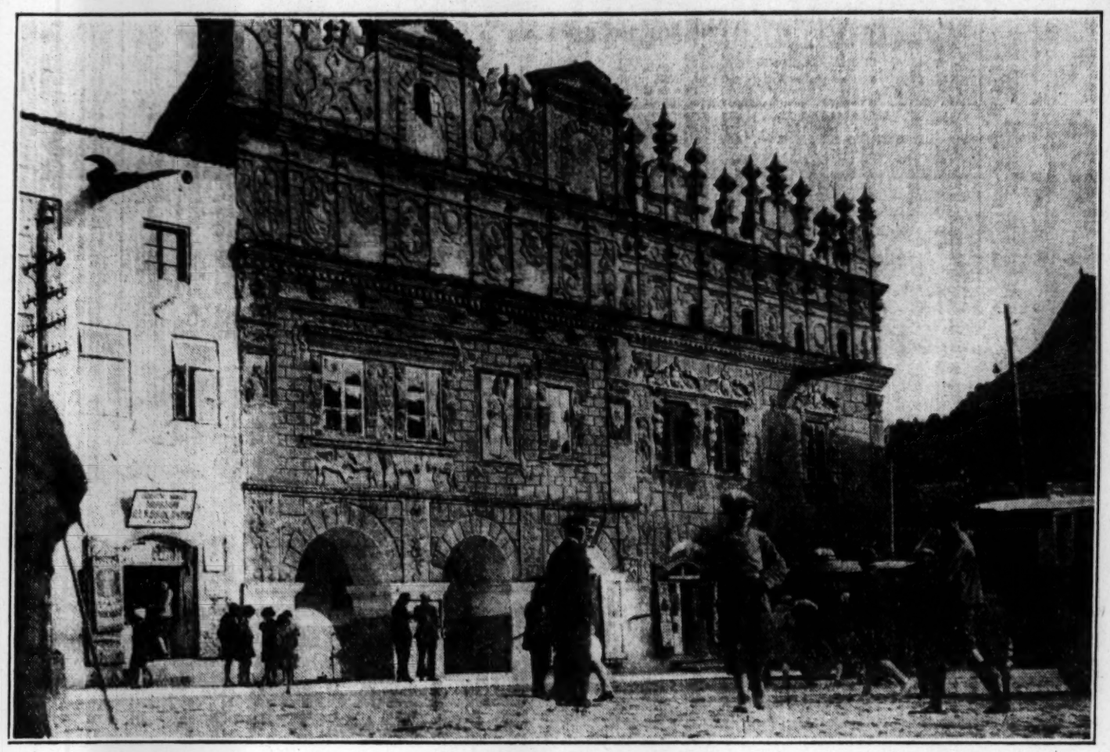
Spruces

Throughout the valley, following up every ridge and sweeping mountain line, range the spruce forests. Like tall masts on seagoing vessels, their tips loom over the profuse black-green foliage, standing serenely and majestically alert. From the vast distances they are a green girdle that circles and embroiders the mountains, their cool and ever-present greens a relief from the all-encompassing whiteness of the glittering snows. Halfway up the mountain they are in their full strength of numbers, a blossoming lush screen of darkling green. Farther up they thin out, and the limber strength of individual trees is easily seen. Still farther to timber line, they are isolated trees, the last thin and straggling fringe of growth encircling the mountain's summit.

In their midst reigns a profound silence. The snow accentuates their greenness, muffles their swaying sibilance. None of the billowing curves common to trees of warmer climes, feature the spruce. Only a rigid severity of line, an uncompromising standard of geometrical straightness is present in their reach to the blue and in their branches spreading triangularly to earth.

A dusk composed of filtered lavender and blue shades the snow beneath the trees. Near the valley slopes, the shadow serves as a protection for the snowshoe rabbits. Their long bodies make a dull softness against the diamonding facets of the snow. The branches of the spruces are havens for the snow owls, whose daytime slumbers make them unrecognizable as living birds. Eyes shut and broad heads tucked over smooth white shoulders, they sleep until dusk, then begin their wanderings. Occasionally a snow lynx opens a pathway, his large soft paws tracking the snow in easily read footprints. Eyes shining like yellow-green flames, ears sharp and upraised, he pads through the lavender shadows, disturbing only slightly their soft coloring on the way to his nightly rendezvous.

Small blue spruces with delicate gray-silver needles and tiny brown cones are delightful spots of color between the black spruces of the valley slopes. Their silver-green names them, and the tinge is but a green shade removed from the shadows cast by their giant brothers.



Town Hall at Kazimierz, Poland. Photograph by A. G. Lias

KAZIMIERZ may be quite a little place, but it possesses a town hall which is unique. Built in the sixteenth century, in the Polish Renaissance style, it is remarkable for a type of ornamentation not to be found, to the writer's knowledge, in any other style of architecture. And it seems doubtful whether any examples of this period can still be found in Poland, except in that building which now serves Kazimierz as a town hall and in two or three similar structures in the same town.

Over the doorway of the "hotel de ville" is a bas-relief showing four goats playing with one another. Just to the right is a stately bishop with a pastoral staff and eyes studiously turned away from the frivolity depicted beside him. Nearer the roof is a whole series of figures, most of them, apparently, of an ecclesiastical character. The house next door is on similar lines; but, instead of the bishop, is a layman—some ancient Polish baron, maybe, or perhaps even King Kazimir the Great after whom the town is named. Two other buildings, originally warehouses, now nearly collapsed, complete the tale of this vanishing architectural survival.

The house-next-door is now a shop —or, rather, three shops. Formerly both it and the town hall were private residences, presumably of prosperous local merchants; for Kazimierz was a famous grain mart with the proud nickname of "Little Danzig" in days gone by, before it was destroyed during the Swedish invasion in 1656.

In the Great War, Kazimierz, flourishing no longer, met with fresh disaster; yet today the town has put these things behind it. True, it is not yet by any means at the peak of prosperity; but it has plum orchards a-plenty and a river beach which is admittedly the most attractive in Poland. Climb to the top of the outlook tower above the ruins of its medieval castle, and you will see unfolding beneath you a peaceful vista of countryside which might have been lifted from the "Garden of England"—Kent, but for the spacious sweep of the Vistula, whose path is here at least a mile wide. So Kazimierz is looking forward, and with good reason, to a happy future.

Robert Frost, Portrait

This head was chiseled out of noble dream.
Not in bold sculpture, but in high relief;
Intaglio against the ground of grief
When seen in shadow, yet through it the gleam
Of morning, more than amethyst, may seem
To hold the vivid, living hue of sard.
This gentle profile was hewn out of hard
New Hampshire granite; mountainous demesne.

Now sleigh-bells ring through dream, like sweet Noël,
And ice on balsam only makes the blue
Aroma keener for the north wind's swell
Upon the bank of snow, that's conscious, too,
Of coming arbutus on April's slope—
And of deep, Puritanic, well-won hope.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

How Poetry Comes

It would be interesting, were it possible, to know what proportion of people really care for poetry, and how the love of poetry came to them, and grew in them, and where and when it stopped. Modern poets whom one meets are apt to say that poetry is not read at all. Byron's Murray ceased to publish poetry in 1830, just when Tennyson and Browning were striking their preludes. Probably Mr. Murray was wise in his generation. But it is also likely that many persons, even now, are attached to poetry, though they certainly do not buy contemporary verse. How did the passion come to them? How long did it stay? When did the Muse say good-bye? To myself, as I have remarked, poetry came with Sir Walter Scott, for one read Shakespeare as a child, rather in a kind of dream of fairyland and enchanted isles, than with any distinct consciousness that one was occupied with poetry. Next to Scott, with me, came Longfellow, who pleased one as more reflective and tenderly sentimental, while the reflections were not so deep as to be puzzling. I remember how "Hiawatha" came out, when one was a boy, and how delightful was the free forest life, and Minnehaha, and Paupukkeewis, and Nokomis. One did not then know that the same charm, with a yet fresher dew upon it, was to meet one later, in the "Kalewala." But, at the time, one had no conscious pleasure in poetic style, except in such ringing verse as Scott's and Campbell's, in his patriotic pieces....

Previously one had only heard of Mr. Tennyson as a name. When a child I was told that a poet was coming to a house in the Highlands where we chanced to be, a poet named Tennyson. "Is he a poet like Sir Walter Scott?" I remember asking, and was told, "No, he was not like Sir Walter Scott." Hearing no more of him, I was prowling among the books in an ancient house, a rambling old place with a ghost-room, where I found Tupper, and could not get on with "Proverbial Philosophy." Next I tried Tennyson, and instantly a new light of poetry dawned.... "Men scarcely know how beautiful fire is," Shelley says. I am convinced that we scarcely know how great a poet Lord Tennyson is; use has made him too familiar. The same hand has "raised the Table Round again," that has written the sacred book of friendship, that lulled us with the magic of the "Lotus Eaters," and the melody of "Tithonus." He has made us move, like his own Prince—

"Among a world of ghosts,
And feel ourselves the shadows of a dream."

He has enriched our world with conquests of romance; he has recut and reset a thousand ancient gems of Greece and Rome; he has roused our patriotism; he has stirred our pity; there is hardly a human passion but he has purged it and ennobled it, including "this of love." Truly, the Laureate remains the most various, the sweetest, the most exquisite, the most learned, the most Virgilian of all English poets.—ANDREW LANG, in "Adventures Among Books."

Early Days of Monterey

Mrs. Elsnore was seeing way beyond the walls of the little room,—way back to the time when she was a little girl. As her memory recalled her childhood and the early days of Monterey, her eyes grew bright and a half-smile played about her lips.

"When I was a little girl," she said, "Monterey was the first city in California, because it was then the capital and also gold was discovered within two hundred miles of it. My father, Milton Little, settled here in the first days, for he left New York in 1844. Two years later, my maternal grandmother, also of New York, sailed around the Horn with her five children and came here too. Father came to seek his fortune but grandmother had other reasons. She had been told that a sea voyage would be good for her children and that California was a good place to bring up children, and thus she saw an opportunity to gratify her love of adventure. A year or two later, father married her eldest daughter, Mary. The ceremony took place in what is now known as the Robert Louis Stevenson House and Mather Cotton, then the mayor or alcalde, assisted by a chaplain of the navy, read the marriage rites.

"On M—— Street, there is a little adobe house with iron bars before the windows. Do you remember it? That's where my parents first lived. The walls of that little home are all of three feet thick and the oaken doors are unusually heavy and long ago had brass hinges eight inches long. Then, at night, stout shutters of oak protected the windows because, you see, after gold was discovered in '48, this dwelling was used as the banking house,—the first I think in California." Pointing to a camphor wood chest, covered with pigskin and gayly painted in an Oriental design, Mrs. Elsnore said, "That chest was the safe. It was all most primitive. Father at that time was deputy alcalde under Mather Cotton and had charge of the public money which had to be cared for. Then the miners began coming to Monterey with their sacks of gold dust and could find no safe place to leave them so they would bring them to my mother who labeled them with the owner's name and simply dumped them into the chest. You see that that's a big chest and sometimes it would be two-thirds full of pure gold. The men never took a receipt and mother kept no records but when the miners returned, their gold would be waiting for them and there never was any trouble.

"In the ranches surrounding Monterey, there was immense wealth. To give you an idea, I remember a Spaniard who gave, beside land and other gifts, eighteen hundred head of heifers as a wedding present to his daughter.

"Although the Spanish costume was never worn in my time, the women were always handsomely gowned and usually wore silk. When they paid calls or did their errands, they rode in ox-carts. You can't imagine how clumsy they were with no springs, and wheels of solid wood which rumbled ponderously over the rough roads. Cushions helped somewhat to make the seats more comfortable and a hide was spread on the floor to protect dainty slippers. A Mexican peon always walked at the head of the oxen and at the command of the mistress would halt frequently to grease squeaky axles with soft-soap. A lady never, never rode horseback, although the men were constantly on their horses. All the old Spanish customs were practiced. We often danced but not like the young people do today. No, there were no clubs or community dancing then but balls were held in the home sala and we danced Spanish dances. These parties were informally formal and began any time between three and seven and were over usually about eleven o'clock. We never remained after twelve. All the guests were supposed to be socially equal so there were no introductions. An invitation constituted an introduction to all the guests.

"For some weeks after Christmas, there was a festive period and we attended many parties and balls. There was a funny custom of using cascarones. You do not know what they are? Well, weeks before an important occasion, egg shells were filled with gold confetti and then sealed. We used these for playing games and also as an invitation to dance. Breaking the shell, a young gallant would let the confetti float over the head of the girl he desired for a partner. Even if he had not been formally presented this was quite correct, and if she wished to continue the acquaintance she spoke first the next time they met. Mother would prepare as many as twenty-five dozens of these cascarones for our family to use at a single party.

"When I was a little girl, huge forests surrounded Monterey and made the climate warmer than it is now, so we often had picnics. One of the matrons would send word in the morning by one of her peons and she would definitely state what each guest was to bring. There were no telephones of course and as distances were great, no one could change the plans. In the afternoon the women and children would ride in ox-carts to the appointed beach or woods. With the aid of the peons, supper would be quite ready when the men arrived. We did have such good times. Often we had mussel or clam bakes and then played games. Four or five families would be at one of these picnics and big and little children and all the grown-ups would enter the games afterward.

"Families were larger then. Just think, there were twelve of us. One thing that I remember well, was the coal-oil lamp that mother burned in her room all night. This she did so if any of the children awoke, he could easily find his way to light and comfort. By that time we were living near the Harbor, and the fishermen would use our light as a guide to run into port. Of course, way out, there was a little lighthouse which the sailors sighted as they entered the Bay. Then they'd look for the lights of Chinatown, but if there was a fog, as they neared shore they would need directing from our light. The first mother knew about this was when a captain inquired for Mrs. Little. When mother told him she was the person he was hunting he said, 'God bless you, Mrs. Little. You saved our lives last night for it was by your light that we were able to make port.' Then it frequently happened that our night-light guided the sailors. After that, even when we were all grown, my mother kept the lamp burning and when it stormed she placed it in the window with a looking glass in back of it, and the shade drawn in back of that. Mother felt the responsibility of these boats so when a freighter did not arrive when expected, she would have a gun fired. If the vessel was safely making the Harbor, they signaled with a return shot. And now our Harbor is so full of boats and we have piers and docks and searchlights and water-patrol and whatnot. It's not much like when I was a little girl."

Permanency

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE annals of the ages may be read the story of humanity's ceaseless quest for enduring standards by which to gauge its hopes and endeavors. Undercurrents of good, flowing through the arteries of philosophy, morals, and the arts, are readily discoverable in the records of the daily life and customs of many peoples; and the sympathetic inquirer, unbiased by too vivid a concept of the general conduct of any generation, will find them easily discernible.

It must be acknowledged that whatever is true and good is permanent, and that the advancing ages witness in an ever increasing degree the unfolding of the good and the true. For example, the beauty, the symmetry, and the harmony expressed in works of the ancients have furnished classic models for all students of art in subsequent periods of the world's history, down to and including our own day.

What better term than permanency can be found to express the eternal qualities of the true and the good? For permanency signifies the ability to endure without change. And this term aptly applies to a religious movement founded in New England in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the Christian Science movement.

In 1866, following many years of consecrated search, Mary Baker Eddy discovered the spiritual law by which the healing and other so-called miracles of Christ Jesus and his apostles, and the prophets before them, were accomplished. She named her discovery Christian Science, and immediately set about the task of proving to the world its Christianity and its Science. Mrs. Eddy succeeded so well that within a few years she was able to organize a church which would perpetuate her teachings and disseminate them for the benefit of humanity. Subsequently, shortly before the dawn of the twentieth century, she accomplished the reorganization of her church into its present permanent form.

On page 150 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says of the healing power of Truth demonstrated as "an immanent, eternal Science": "Its appearing is the coming anew of the gospel of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men.' This coming, as was promised by the Master, is for its establishment as a permanent dispensation among men."

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist," in Boston, Massachusetts, is the official designation Mrs. Eddy gave to her church; but it is also known as "The Mother Church." All of the activities comprising the Christian Science movement are channels of this church, and are defined by the Church Manual. The functions of the church are world-wide in their scope, and world-beneficent in their gentle ministering to the spiritual, moral, and physical needs of humanity.

That Mrs. Eddy intended her church to continue throughout all time is unquestionable. Her words, as above quoted, amply attest this fact, while the daily and unnumbered works of complete and permanent healing prove the power of its teachings to cure the ills of the flesh. They are in fulfillment of Christ Jesus' promise, "And these signs shall follow them that believe"—healing and regeneration.

Many experiences in proof of the permanency of Christian Science healing have come to the attention of the writer during the more than twenty years since his own first healing. None, however, stands out more clearly, or is cause for greater gratitude, than his own healing of deafness many years ago. Physicians had pronounced the condition one for which there was no medical aid, but through Christian Science healing was realized. Subsequent medical examination revealed no trace of the disorder, and no trace of it has ever been experienced since the healing. In fact, the present keenness of the writer's hearing has frequently been commented upon by friends, each such occasion affording a new opportunity to thank God for Christian Science and the permanency of its healing.

What can hinder or limit a system which accomplishes such works of good as Christian Science is daily accomplishing through its loyal and consecrated followers? What can prevail against so mighty an array of witnesses as the many thousands, yea, tens of thousands, who have drunk deeply of its healing waters and testify to having found themselves completely healed and refreshed? Truly, as Jesus declared regarding his church, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Christian Science, greater by far in its embodiment of the enduring qualities which make for permanency than the arts of the ancients, is indeed established "as a permanent dispensation among men." Its foundation is laid deep in the understanding of divine Principle. Its superstructure is well builded in the hearts of its beneficiaries. It has withstood, and by its very nature it will continue to withstand, the onslaughts of hate, envy, jealousy, and greed.

In the anguish of its suffering the wearied human heart cries aloud, as did Jeremiah, "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" But joy springs afresh when it is learned that healing is at hand through Christian Science: not a mere temporary relief or a passing surcease from suffering and pain, but permanent healing without relapse or return.

Mantle of Evening

Silver horns in the twilight blowing
Over the shadow-dappled lea,
Evening
Wrapt in a velvet robe
Drifts leaflike about,
Palely expectant.

Silver horns echoing o'er the hilltops,
Far out over the moon-white sea,
Evening
Opens her velvet mantle
And the lining
Is glinting with fireflies.

DOROTHY WHIPPLE FRY.

The Blue Stocking Queen

Some people think of the seventeen-hundreds as they would of a pretty lady in a mass of frills, a figure in pink and blue

"Which a fan would make quite flighty,"

a dainty Venus, rather than Minerva. That is the eighteenth century to them, as the seventeenth is all Charles II and the sixteenth Queen Elizabeth. But please to remember the Bluestocking ladies! Blue stockings—did they ever wear them, and could you catch a bit of color when their mouselike feet peeped from their billowy robes? The first Bluestockings belonged to the fifteenth century, and came from Venice, and their hosen were the color of their skies—so Dr. Brewer says, and it is a pretty tale. Only the name survived, when, traveling by easy stages (it took two or three centuries) by way of Paris, they set foot in England in the year of wit 1780. It was in the reign of Dr. Johnson, and he was the king of those assemblies, of which Mrs. Montagu was queen. There were other bluestockings, mere socks so to speak, but she was true-blue and had an undisputed throne. It was in her house that the great company met, and the feasts of wit were held there. A marvelous abode it was, where one room was hung with birds' feathers and another was all roses, jessamine and cupids. At these parties the well-to-do, the learned and the fashionable came and shone. At one party in the year it was otherwise. This great lady was as good and charitable as she was clever, and to this banquet she invited some very different guests. They were poor, not wise nor fashionable, and they could not recompense her, for they were the London chimney sweeps. Let him who would know the lot of the chimney cleaners of those times, and many a long day afterward, read "Water Babies." Yet even they had their glorious First of May, when they were given the freedom of that lovely garden, and feasted royally. They were children, some of them, and like Tom, or Blake's little lad:

"Then down a green plain leaping,
laughing, they run,
And wash in the river, and shine in the sun."

clean and happy and free.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1930

PROFIT-TAKING CAUSES LOWER STOCK PRICES

Early Advance Followed by Profit-Taking—Oils, Coppers and Motors Off

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NEW YORK—Although full of cross currents, the main stream of the stock market flowed toward better prices and the turnover was the second largest of the year. The old-time leaders, such as Steel and General Motors, failed to make headway, and after a buoyant opening a good deal of irregularity appeared and remained with the market to the close.

However, the market stood up well under the selling in some sections, and the rise in the strong groups overshadowed the selling elsewhere. The turnover was in excess of 2,750,000 shares.

Bonds continued irregular under heavy new flotations, but declines were less marked than yesterday.

Utilities Lead Upswing

Higher prices for the public utility shares was a feature of the market, but strength in that group was scarcely more pronounced than it was among some of the metal stocks, excluding the coppers. Lead and zinc producers, in spite of weak prices for the commodity, were buoyant.

Chemical shares also moved ahead easily, and the specialties, including American Can, Johns-Manville and National Distillers alarmed the shorts. Electrical stocks were stimulated by the rising utility prices.

Motor shares, on the other hand, were a great disappointment. General Motors in particular being rather soft. Radio was pressed for sale in large amounts and Timken did not live up to the recommendations of its market friends. Oils were, of course, sluggish, with further price cuts in the commodity.

Continued influx of out-of-town funds and declining currency circulation added to the ease in money. Call rate was 4½ per cent at the beginning, but that figure is more or less a "nagged" one under present conditions and 4 per cent money came early in the afternoon. Bankers look for "reasonably" easy money for the near future.

Further evidence of the world-wide as well as country-wide deflation in credit and consequently of easier monetary conditions came to hand late yesterday in announcements of discount rate reductions by the Netherlands Bank and the Philadelphia Federal Reserve institution.

Money Ease Continues

An examination of this week's statement of the Bank of England makes it rather surprising that no change was made in the discount rate. A week ago, when gold reserve was still below the £150,000,000 limit suggested by the Cunliffe committee, London quite confidently expected a reduction in the rate. Since then the bank not only has added substantially to its gold holdings but the reserve ratio has jumped from 36 per cent to 46.7 per cent.

Accretions to the Bank of France gold holdings were rather small last week after several weeks of sharp rise. The extremely strong position of the bank with respect to gold cover and the expressed desire of French financiers to make Paris a real world money market lead to the expectation of an effective and a lower discount rate.

Selling of Radio contrasted sharply in the early trading with strength elsewhere. Reports that General Electric and Westinghouse would go into direct distribution of radio sets was seized upon by bears in radio as an argument against the stock.

However, it is difficult to follow the logic of such an argument. Those two companies have always controlled Radio and made appliances for it. They turned over to Radio all the essential patents, and if they distribute directly radio sets, the actual income of Radio Corporation more likely would increase than otherwise.

The Oil Situation

Sterling was firmer today, a natural reaction to an unchanged bank rate, but its lack of genuine buoyancy suggests the belief of an early rate change coming. Francs also were higher, but no immediate resumption of gold shipments to Paris are believed to be in prospect. Otherwise the foreign exchange movements were without arresting significance.

Cuts announced yesterday in Texas crude oil were followed by an all round reduction in Midcontinent grades. However the reduction there reflects an unsatisfactory condition that has confronted the oil industry for the last two or three years.

Consumption of oil is rising, but stocks are so huge and current production is so large that even lower prices possibly will be needed to restore the business to soundness.

ORDERED TO DISPOSE OF RAILROAD STOCK

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was ordered to divest itself of the capital stock of the Western Maryland Railway in an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission today, holding that the Baltimore & Ohio had violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

The Baltimore & Ohio was ordered to dispose of its holdings in the smaller road within six months, and none may be sold or transferred to any stockholder, officer, director or anyone otherwise connected in any way with the Baltimore & Ohio or any of its subsidiaries or affiliated companies.

A total of $18,673,049 has been invested in stock of the Western Maryland by the Baltimore & Ohio. In ordering the divestment, the commission held the Western Maryland to be a competing road.

Commissioner Farrell dissented from the majority view, holding that the Clayton Act was erroneously interpreted.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.24⅝	1.25¾	1.22⅞	1.23½
May	1.28⅛	1.29¼	1.26½	1.26⅞
July	1.29¾	1.30¾	1.27⅞	1.28

Corn

March	.90⅞	.90⅞	.89¼	.89⅜
May	.94¼	.94¾	.92½	.92⅝
July	.96¾	.96¾	.94⅜	.94⅝

Oats

March	.47⅜	.47⅞	.46¼	.46¼
May	.48½	.48⅝	.47	.47⅛
July	.47⅜	.47⅜	.46⅜	.46⅜

Lard

Jan	10.40	10.42	10.32	10.35
May	10.67	10.73	10.67	10.67

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.36½	1.32	1.32⅛	1.37⅝
July	1.38⅝	1.34	1.34¼	1.38⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.22⅝	1.19½	1.19⅝	1.21⅝
July	1.23⅜	1.21¼	1.21¼	1.24⅛

NETHERLANDS BANK RATE CUT

AMSTERDAM, Neth. (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 16	Jan. 15
			—D—					
54	36	4	Eureka Vac	100	37	37	37	
73⅜	15	2½	Evans Auto L	100	20	20	20	20⅞
			—F—					
35	1		Fairbanks pf	10	23½	23½	23½	21⅜
54⅞	29⅜	3	Fairb Morse					
109	60½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	36	36	36	
102	95		Fed M&S pf	100	67¼	65	67¼	
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	98⅛	98	98¼	
22⅜	5	.80	Fed Motor T	800	37⅜	36¼	37	37
123	25½		Fed Dept Sto	200	8	8	8	
107	47½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	32	32	32	
37	84	6½	Filene pf	100	22½	71	72½	71¾
96	24½	1.60	Firestone T	10	93	93	93	
89⅜	44½	2½	First Nat St	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	
20⅜	83⅜	6	FirestoneT pf	700	55	54¾	55	54
72½	7¼		Fisk Rubber	500	84¼	83⅝	84¼	84½
82⅛	8		Fisk Rub 1pf	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
106	90¼	6	Fisk 1pf cv	60	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅝
82⅝	32⅜	3	Florsheim S pf	10	18¼	18¼	18¾	
95	33	2	Follansbee B	200	97	97	97	
69⅝	12⅜		Foster & Wh	200	39⅞	39½	39½	
105⅝	19¼		Foundation	200	64	63¼	63¾	
78⅜	23⅜	4	Fox A	500	23½	23¼	23½	63
107½	82½	6	Freeport Tx	80300	23¾	23¼	23¼	15½
			Fuller pr pf	2500	41¾	40	40	22⅜
				20	90	90	90	11
			—G—					
33⅞	5		Gabriel A	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
122½	75		Bardner M	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
94⅜	42¼	4	Gen Am Tk	1200	104¾	102¼	102⅝	104⅝
69¾	24	2	Gen Asphalt	1600	52½	51⅝	52	104⅝
61	23		Gen Bronze	500	29½	29	29	52
63¼	55¼		Gen Cable	200	29½	28⅞	29	25¼
102	168⅛	6	Gen Cable A	400	70	69	69	
81⅜	35	3	Gen Elec n wi	40400	63¼	61¾	62¾	62⅜
112	59⅝	1½	Gen Elec Sp	15000	251⅜	247⅜	248¼	247⅛
89½	50	3	Gen Foods	400	111½	111	111½	111⅜
91¾	33½	2	Gen G&E A	2900	48¾	46⅞	47	48¼
126½	112	7	GenMotors	400	84¼	83½	83⅝	83⅝
58	20		Gen Mot 7%	10	51	51	51	50⅜
126½	70	6a	Gen Pub Ser	40200	39¼	37½	37⅝	39¼
88½	50	4	Gen Ry Sig	890	118⅝	118	118	118¾
143	80	4	Gen Refrac	2800	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	34
148¼	104⅜		Gimbel Br	100	90¼	89¼	89¾	91⅛
64⅜	26	2	Gimbel Pr	200	73½	73½	73½	73½
66	9⅛		Glidden	5700	106⅞	104	106	105
82	31⅜	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	900	127	124	124	124
120	95	6	Gold Dust	600	33⅞	33	33	33
102¾	38½	4	Gold Dust pf	1700	114⅝	113	113½	114¼
154½	60	4	Goodrich	21400	45	43¾	43¾	44⅜
60	14	2½	Goodyear	300	105	104	104	
54	4		Gotham Hos	700	33⅜	32¾	32¾	32¾
54	7⅜		Gould Cp A	200	64	63½	63½	63⅞
102⅜	46¼	8	Graham-P	600	22½	22½	22½	23
120	95	6	Granby	800	103¼	101½	101½	102
549⅜	300	3	Grand Union	300	54¾	53½	53½	54
63⅜	22	4	Grand Un pf	200	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
128¾	85¼	5	Granite City	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
122¼	85¼	5	Grt Nor pf	100	39	39	39	
70	14¼	2	Grt Nor pf ct	100	95¼	95¼	96	
107	84	6¼	Grt Nor Ore	600	22¾	21¾	21½	
37	24½	1.60	Grt W Sug	6000	34⅜	31¼	31¾	34
59	18		Grisby Gr	22400	19⅝	18¼	18¾	
79	42	4	Guan Sug	1200	43½	42	42	43⅝
			Gulf Mobile	100	60	58	58	58
			Gulf Steel					
			—H—					
52⅜	12		Hahn D S	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
115	72⅜	6½	Hahn D pf	200	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
113½	91		Hanna Inf	200	108½	102	107½	108
31	22		Hanna pf n	100	30	30	30	107
41⅞	13	1.20	Hartman A	200	32	32	32	
72½	20		Hartman B	200	85	85	85	
33½	20½	1.80	Hawaiian P	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
68⅜	5		Hercules M	100	54	54	54	
145⅞	45		Hayes B	200	26	25	26	
104⅞	104	6	Hershey Ch	100	78	78	78	81⅛
33	13		Hershey ppf	100	79	79	79	
52⅜	13		Hoe & Co	200	105⅛	105½	105¼	
109	26		Hondaille B	200	17½	16¼	16¾	16
82½	34⅜		Houston Oil	14000	22¼	21	22	
93½	38	3	Howe Sound	1200	35⅞	35	35½	36
82	18		Hud Man	100	36¼	36	36	37⅝
		2f	Hudson Mot	5100	46⅝	46	46⅜	46⅝
			Hupp Motors	200	22	21	21	21⅜
			—I—					
153½	116	7	Ill Central	1000	129⅜	129⅛	129⅜	129¼
32	17⅜		Ind Oil Gas	1200	22⅝	21	21⅜	22⅜
53	13⅝		Indian Mot	400	6	5⅞	6	6
51¼	11½		Indian Refin	2300	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	19¾
135	68½		Indian Re ct	2300	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	19¾
66⅜	22	4	Ind Rayon	1200	18½	17½	17½	18¾
88⅛	4		Inspiration	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
88⅛	40	7	Interboro RT	1500	24⅞	23⅞	24	23⅞
102⅜	48		Int Agri	10200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
102⅜	65	2½	Int Agri pf	100	57	57	57	28⅜
143	137	7	Int Cement	1200	82¾	81½	81⅝	82
59½	23		Int Harv	700	58¾	57½	57⅝	57½
102⅞	37	4	Int Hydel	200	141½	141½	141½	141⅜
38⅜	18⅛		Int Match pf	300	35	34	34⅝	34½
72⅜	37		Int M Marine	600	70¾	70	70	70¼
112	57	2.40	Int Nickel	12700	29	28¼	28¾	28¾
44⅜	27	2.40	Int Paper	100	59	58¾	59	59
33⅞	12		Int P&P A	100	85	85	85	
26½	9		Int P&P R	300	28	27	27	27
95	77		Int P&P C	2000	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
96	77		Int P&P pf	200	82	82	82	14
159½	95	6	Int Rys	1300	32½	32	32	81½
61	33	2	Int Silver	50	73	73	73	74
149½	53	2	Insuran	200	115	114	115	
92½	25⅛	2	Int Tel & T	7500	74⅜	73½	73½	147⅜
72½	12½	2	Intertype	100	32	32	32	74⅜
69	39	4	Inv Equ	200	25⅛	25¼	25¼	25⅞
			Island Cr	100	42	42	42	42
			—J—					
84½	39	3f	Jewel Tea	200	45¾	45	45	
242¾	90	3	Johns Man	1100	132¾	130⅛	131	131⅜
16½	11		Jordan Mot	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
			—K—					
108⅞	60	5	Kan City So	100	79½	79¼	79¼	80
137⅛	107⅜	1.02	Karstadt	100	13½	13½	13½	
58½	20	4	Kayser	3000	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅞
24	27⅜		Kelly Spring	200	28¾	28¾	28⅝	
94⅞	16		Kelly Spr 8%	10	23¾	23¾	5	5
58⅜	18⅜	2	Kelsey Wh	200	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
194	49⅜		Kelvinator	6700	95	91⅜	93	23¼
104⅞	45¼	2½	Kennecott	11100	57⅜	55⅞	57⅜	57⅜
109⅜	80	3	Kimberly	500	50	49⅞	50	50
27	7		Kimney pf	10	88	88	88	88
76	60		Kolster Rad	3400	24⅝	24	24⅜	24⅜
463⅜	224⅛	1.34	Kraft Cheese	400	41¾	41¼	41¾	41⅝
122½	38¼	1§	Kresge	400	34¾	34¾	34⅝	35¼
			Kresge DS pf	50	58	58	58	
			Kreuger Toll	7100	27¾	26⅞	27⅛	27¼
		1§	Kroger	2300	45⅛	44	45	44⅝
			—L—					
65	30	2½	Leh P Cem	100	35	35	35	
102¼	65	3½§	Leh Val RR	100	74	74	74	
32	10		Leh V Coal	100	14	14	14	
44¾	31	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	74	74	74	
117⅝	40		Lima Loco	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
113⅞	40	4§	Liquid Car	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
111½	32	3	Locws Inc	400	59⅝	58	58	58½
111½	31½		Loft Inc	5400	52¾	50	50½	50½
32⅛	11½		Long Bell A	400	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	37⅜
72⅝	39⅛	2.60	Loose-Wiles	100	12⅛	12¼	12¼	12⅜
18	7	1⅛	Lou G&E A	1500	54⅜	53⅝	54	53½
			Lou Oil Ref	8600	41⅝	40	40½	40¾
108⅞	22	2	Ludlum Stl	200	9⅜	9	9	9⅛
			—M—					
45	39½	2½	McCall	200	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞
59½	18⅜	1a	McLellan	400	41¼	41	41¼	41
113¾	80½		McCrory Str	100	19½	19½	19½	19
115½	70	2	McCrory B	100	69½	69½	69½	
48	30		McGray Hill	400	70	68½	68½	68
23½	12½		McIntyre	400	35	35	35	35
84	54		McKeesport	2900	66¼	17⅝	17⅜	
225½	110	6	Mack Trucks	100	71	71	71	70½
55	11½	1⅝	Macy	100	143⅜	142½	143⅜	142½
82	55	5	Madison Sq	1300	12½	12½	12½	63⅞
20	6		Magma Cop	1300	48¾	46	46	35
38⅜	20		Mallinson	100	8⅞	8	8	
27⅜	19⅞	2	Manati pf	200	24	23	23	25
25⅝	14½		Mandel Bros	1000	14¾	14	14	
39½	30		Man El Sup	100	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27½
104	19	2	Man Shirt	400	17⅜	17	17	
108⅛	45½		Mkt St Ry ppf	100	23½	23	23	
	28	2.60	Marlin Rock	100	41	41	41	41
	4		Marmon	100	23½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
	29	2b	Math Alkali	1200	41½	40¾	40¾	40¾
	88		May Dept S	1000	51¼	51	51½	51⅜
	73½	6	Maytag	7000	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17
	39⅞		Maytag 1pf	100	70	70	70	
	24		Mex Seabd	2300	18	16½	17	17½
	44	2½	Miami Cop	1000	29¾	29	29	29
	135		Mich Steel	1000	69¾	67¼	69½	68
	8		Mid Cont	1000	27⅞	25½	27¼	25⅝
	48		Mid States ct	100	13⅜	13	13	
	16	8§	Midland pf	500	173⅞	170	173⅞	165
	7		Min Moline	500	13⅜	13	13	
	65		Mo K&T	5100	54⅜	53¼	53⅜	53⅝
	137	7	Mo K&T pf	500	105	105	105	105
	3		Mo Pac	1000	96½	95	95⅞	
	35	3	Mo Pac pf	1000	137½	136⅜	137½	136⅜
	27	2b	Mohawk	1000	37¾	37	37⅜	37⅝
	4		Mont Ward	2500	43	40¾	41	38
	185		Monsanto Ch	400	54¼	54¼	54½	54
	43		Moon Mot	400	41¾	41¾	41¾	
	27		Mother Lode	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
	3		Motom G&E	1000	42¾	41⅞	42	26
			Motor Wheel	100	27½	27½	27½	26
			Mullins Bdy	100	16½	16½	16½	17¼
			Mullins pf	100	16½	16½	16½	17¼
		3§	Murray Bdy	2500	19¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
		2	Myer Bros	500	40¾	39½	40¾	39⅞
			—N—					
240	173	7	Nash & Chat	10	495	495	495	
118⅞	40	6	*Nash Mot	2100	53⅝	51⅞	52½	54⅞
41⅞	14⅝	1	Nat Acme	2900	19½	19¼	19⅜	19½
71	24		Nat Air Tr	200	14¾	14	14	14¾
236⅜	140	7	Nat Bellas H	200	10¼	10	10	10
146	140	6	Nat Bisc	100	185¼	184	184	185
72	65¼	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	144	144	144	
148⅜	59	3	Nat Bkn	2600	75¼	74⅞	75	74⅜
86½	56	2	Nat Cash R	3500	78	76⅜	76⅝	76⅝
17	15		Nat Dairy	400	47	45⅞	45⅞	46⅜
122	116		Nat Distil	400	37⅜	35½	36	33½
71¾	23	1	NatLead pf B	10	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
17	11½		Nat Radiat	12200	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝
155	69	5	Nat Surety	400	4	4	4	4
91⅜	21½	2	Nat Tea	100	77	77	77	77
62⅞	22¼	3	Nev Cons	100	37⅜	36½	37	38½
45⅜	35½	5	NY Air Br	100	29⅜	28	28	29⅝
236	160	8	NY Central	7000	153⅜	151⅝	153⅛	153½
279	155	5	NY Chi&St L	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
132	80⅝	5	NY Con Gas	500	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
97⅜	74	6	NY NH&H	1500	195	195	195	192
41	24		NY Ry pf	1000	98	98	98	98
293	79	8	NY St Ry pf	105	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
97⅛	82	4	Norf & West	500	229¼	229	229	
54	48	3	Norf & W pf	10	85¼	85	85¼	
			No Am	3600	99⅝	97⅝	98	99⅜
			No Am	3609	99⅜	97⅝	98	99⅜
			—O—					
32	8⅞		Oilwell					
64½	8		Oliver Farm	100	11½	11½	11½	
69⅝	17	3	Oliver cv pf	100	16	16	16	15⅝
107⅜	37		Omnibus	100	35	34¼	35	34⅞
125	118½	6	Otis Elev pf	100	3	3	3	3
55	22½		Otis Steel	100	12½	12½	12½	71⅜
89½	43	4§	Owens Bot	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	
			—P—					
98	42	2	Pac Gas	1400	54½	53½	53½	53½
146½	58⅛	3	Pac Lighting	5900	81¼	80	80	80
138	116⅜	6	Pac Oil	6000	11¾	11¼	11¾	53⅞
32½	13	100	Pac Tel&T pf	10	121	121	121	121
69½	40½		Packard M	5900	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
75⅛	5	3	Pan-Am B	1000	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
87⅝	23	3	Park & Tilf	1000	54½	52⅞	53¼	54
13⅛	3	.80	Park Utah	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30	3⅜		Pathe Exch	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
47⅝	24⅞	3.89	Pathe Ex A	200	3	3	3	
60⅞	22		Patino M	100	6⅜	6½	6½	6
27	3½		Penick & F	100	29¼	28¾	28¾	
71	21¼	4	Penn Dix C	1000	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
109	66	2.50	Penn RR	500	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	28⅞
54	47½		Peoples Gas	19400	78½	77	77	77
105⅛	66	2.50	Phelps Dodge	1700	254	240	250	77
54	47½		Penney J C	200	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	41¾
34	9½		Phila Co 6%	200	67⅜	65	66	67½
47	24½	2f	Phila Read	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅜
37⅜	18		Phillips Pet	400	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
83⅜	54		Pierce Ar	4100	32⅞	31⅝	32	32¼
110	83½		Pierce Pet	600	22	22	22	33¼
27½	16	1.40f	Pitts Coal	200	2⅜	2⅜	2K	22½
110	92¼		Pitts Coal pf	100	70	71	71	71
43⅞	20	2	Pitts Stl pf	100	109	109	109	71
105	29	2	Poore&Co B	100	18	18	18	
65⅞	40½	3	Post Tel pf	200	101	101	101	
63	45	3	Prairie O&G	300	29	29	29	29¼
25⅝	4	3	Prairie P L	1900	101	100⅛	101	
98	42⅜	2	Press Steel	100	30½	30	30½	30½
23⅞	4		Procter&G	400	58½	58⅛	58⅛	58¼
137⅜	54	3.40	Prod&Ref	1000	58	57¼	58	57
108⅛	98	6	Proph Brush	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
151	139½	8	Pub Serv	90	101	101	101	
99¼	73	6	Pub Serv 6%	20600	87½	85½	50	50
30⅜	20	1.50	Pub Serv 8%	200	108⅝	108½	85½	86¼
115½	108	8	Pullman	2900	85⅞	84½	108⅜	108¾
148⅝	55	4	Punta Sug	100	146	146	146	
			Pure Oil	3900	8⅜	8	8	82⅞
			Pure Oil pf	3000	23⅝	22⅞	23	23
			Purity Bk	1000	87½	79½	79½	80⅝
			—R—					
141⅜	26		Radio	21700	42	38	38½	41½
82½	62		Radio pf B	200	73¼	72¾	72¾	73
57	50	3.50	Radio-Keith	48000	25⅛	23¾	24	54
147⅜	28	2.60	Raybestos	400	73	72	73	73
102½	86¼	7	Reading	3400	34¾	34	35½	24⅜
147⅜	101½	7	Real Silk pf	100	123½	123½	126	
57⅜	20⅜	.50	Reis & Co	10	89	89	89	
31⅞	20⅜	.80§	Rem Rand	8700	30¼	30	29⅝	
108⅜	62¼	4	Reo Motors	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
108⅜	102⅞	7	Repub Stl	300	78⅜	75½	77	77
12¾	3⅝		Revere pf	50	102	102	102	
49⅜	20		Reynolds S	1400	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	
42½	13	2§	Richfield Oil	5600	26½	25⅝	25⅝	
96	28	2.20	Rio Gra O	7000	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
64	42⅜	3.21	Rossia Ins	1900	54	53½	53⅝	
			Royal Dutch					
			—S—					
195⅛	90⅛	5	Safeway S	200	114⅜	114	114	114⅜
109½	100	5	Safew S 7%	20	107½	107½	107½	
94	38½		St Joseph	600	51⅜	50	50	49¾
133¾	101	6	StL & SF	1000	109	109	109	
96½	87	6	StL & SF pf	200	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93
15⅞	5		StL SW	400	23	22	22	22⅜
91	8		StL SW pf	100	82	82	82	
21⅜	9¼		Seabd Al	200	88	88	82

EASIER TREND CONTINUES IN LONDON MARKET

Money Situation More Comfortable—Gilt-Edged Issues Steadier

By Special Cable

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LONDON—After considerable pressure during the last two days, money is easier, and the discount market is weak, with three-months bills at 4¼ per cent, despite the fact that no change was made in the bank rate today. The market is encouraged to expect an early reduction by today's extremely strong Bank of England return.

Bankers' deposits are down £11,000,000, explaining the recent money stringency.

The reduction of the Netherland Bank rate from 4½ to 4 per cent is a significant index of the monetary trend. Sterling is weak against the German mark.

The stock exchange continues easier, with a declining volume of business, especially in home rails and South African mines and oils. Internationals are easier on the unwillingness of New York to follow London prices, while the tone in Paris today is less strong.

Details of the Hatry scheme have been published, and follow in their broad outlines the casts made here. Losses by the public are avoided and no stock exchange failures are expected.

There is much activity in Underground Railways, the whole group being strong. A dividend of 8 or 9 per cent is rumored on Underground ordinary; there is also an impression that the next Government London Traffic scheme will be on a basis favorable to stockholders.

Speculation has been caused by the resignation of Chester Beatty from British Celanese, Burma Corporation and N'Change and no explanation has been given although the technical position of the last named company is believed to involve greater difficulties than in Roan Antelope or Congo Border.

Gilt-edged stocks are steady to a sixteenth better, except the funding loan.

Markings on the official list yesterday were 5992 compared with 6405 Jan. 8.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	5@5½
Customers' loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5	5
Four to six months	5	5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	46c	46¼c.
Bar silver in London	21⅛d.	21⅜d.
Bar gold in London	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$114,000,000	$1,316,000,000
Year ago today	75,000,000	679,000,000
Balances	42,000,000	166,000,000
Year ago today	36,000,000	145,000,000
F. R. bank credit	39,804,381	155,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4⅛@4⅛
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	6%
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.87	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0392⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1392⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅝	.193
Germany—mark	.2389	.2389	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1407½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.2678
Finland—finnmk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130¼	.0130¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4021	.4022	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749⅜	.1749⅜	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1333	.1342	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684½	.2685	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1955	.1956	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol.	.4100	.4100	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5008	.5042	*
India—rupee	.3644	.3644	.4866
Japan—yen	.4905	.4918	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678

South America

Argentina—peso	.4009	.4025	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1140	.1096	.3243
Chile—peso	.1206	.1216	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9290	.9290	1.0342

North America

Canada—dollar	.98⅛	.98⅛	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3450	.3450	.4985

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 16	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.41⅛	$1.42⅜	$1.58¼
Corn, 2 yellow	1.06⅞	1.06⅞	1.15⅛
Oats, 2 white	.57¼	.57½	.61½
Flour	6.50	6.70	6.10
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	26.50	26.50	30.00
Lard	.1115	.1110	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.1745	.1715	.2055
Zinc	.0525	.0525	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1675
Tin	.3875	.3935	.4900
Rubber	.1500	.1525	.2060
Sugar	.0520	.0520	.0505
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0665
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	

KINNEY COMPANY NET GAINS

NEW YORK—G. R. Kinney Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 surplus after preferred dividends $470,041. Net was $893,829 after interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $857,346 in 1928. Net for 1929 is equal after preferred dividends to $2.94 on 160,000 common shares, compared with $7.21 on 59,572 common shares in 1928.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

NEW YORK — Creamery Package Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Nov. 30 net of $579,560 after depreciation and federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $3.63 a share on 153,000 common shares, compared with $434,284 or $2.69 a share in the preceding year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	83½	83½
Alleghany 5s '44	100	99⅝
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅝	99⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99	99
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94	93⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅞	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	99⅜	99⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	99⅜	99⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	113½	113½
Am T & T 5s wi	103⅝	103⅜
Am T & T sf 5s	100⅞	100⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	101½	101¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105⅜	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	104¾	104⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	100⅜	100⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	105	105
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89½	89⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	84¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	93⅛	92⅞
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	131½	131⅛
Atlanta Gas 5s	59	59
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	101⅜	101⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	93½	93¼
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	97½	97⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	74	73⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	105⅛	105⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	93¼	92⅞
B&O cv 4½s '33	85⅝	85½
B&O rfg 5s '95	99¼	99⅛
B&O 5s '95	102	101⅞
B&O 5s Southw div	102	101⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅞	103⅝
B&O 5s series D	101⅜	101⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅞	109⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	85⅜	85⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	104⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	106⅞	106⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95½	95¼
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101⅜	101⅜
By Products 5½s C	102	101⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	94½	94½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¼	99½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94⅝	94⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can Pacific deb 4s	84½	84½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92½	92¼
Cen Dist Tel 5s	102⅛	102⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101½	101⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅞	98⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Ches & O B W 4½s	94	94
Ches O RA 1st 4s '89	86⅝	86⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	76
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	65⅞
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	113	113
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	95¼	95¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73¼	72⅝
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	93½	92½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	86¼	86¼
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	95⅝	95⅜
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100⅝	99¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	105¼	104⅞
Chi & Nw 5s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	74⅞	74⅞
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89	89
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93½	93⅛
Chi St L&NO 4s	88½	88½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95¼
Clev CCStL rfg 5s D '63	103	102⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	96½	96½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 5s ct	77¼	77
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	99¼
Colum Gas 5s	95	95
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50¼	50
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	87⅜	87⅜
Comm Inv Trust 6s '48	93⅞	93¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104¼	104¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	61
Con Gas 5½s '45	108⅜	108⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101⅜	101¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	38⅝	38⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	37⅞	37⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	67	67
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	40½	40
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100½	100½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	103⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¼	92⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	93⅜	93¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	92⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	69	69
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Edith Rock 6½s	113	113
Erie 1st con 4s '96	86¾	86¾
Erie 4s A '53	82⅝	83¼
Erie 5s '67	96	95½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed L & Trac 5s '42 sta	95½	95½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	81¾	80⅛
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	82	79⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	81	81
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100¼	100¼
Gannett 6s '43	87	87
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95⅛	95
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅜	91¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	75	75
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96	96
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅜
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	76	76
Housatonic 5s '37	98	98
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66¼	66
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78	77½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96¼	96¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '52	101½	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Cen 3½s '52	84	84
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98¾	98¾
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	103⅜	102⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62½	62½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63	62⅞
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94½
Int Grt Nor 5s '56	94	94
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88½	88½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	96⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95	95
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¼	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	124¼	122
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	32	31¼
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	95⅝	95⅝
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	115½	115½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	150	105
Keith 6s '46	75	75
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89¾	89½
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	75¾	75¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅛	100
Leclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97¼	97¼
Lex & East 5th Av 5s '65	108	108
Lew's Inc 5s '41 ex-war	102½	102½
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59	58¾
McCrory 5½s '41	98	97½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	102¼	102¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98⅜	98¼
Min St L & SSF 5s gtd	99¼	99¼
Min St P & SSM 4½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87¼	87¼
Mo K & T pr lien 5s '42	86¾	86¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¼	104¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	74¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅞	98½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅞	98½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅜	103⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	98⅜	98⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95⅝	95⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Murray Body 6½s '42	89	89
Nat Dairy Prod 3¼s '48	99	98¾
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99½	99½
N E T & T 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83	83
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	83¼	83
N O T & M inc 5s '35	97½	97
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	80⅝
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89⅛	89⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98½	98⅜
NYC&HR rfg 5s 2s 2013	106	105½
NYC&HR rfg 6s '35 A	106⅝	105½
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	94⅞	94⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅜	106⅜
N Y Chi & StL 6sA'31	101⅜	101⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛
NY N&H&H deb 4s '67	78	78
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92	91¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5⅞	5
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	67	67
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	23½	23½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106⅛	106⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅝	99⅝
NY Tel deb 4½s '39	110⅝	110⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	63¼	63¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100⅛	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65¼	64¾
Nor Pac 1pr lien 4s '97	96⅞	96⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	112⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	110⅝
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100⅝	100⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅛	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅛	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	91½	91½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98⅜
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	46	46
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	79	79
Penn R R con 4s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Penn RR 4½s s '63	98⅜	98⅛
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98	97⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107	107
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅞	108⅝
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101½	101½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86	86
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	31	31
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅛	103⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98½	98½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86½	86
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	92¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	107	107
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97½	97½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	100⅛	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98½	98
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94¼	93⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102⅛	102⅛
Rock Is Ark&Lou 4½s '34	96⅛	96⅛
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96¼	96
St L S F 4s A '50	88¾	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90	89⅝
St L & S F gen 6s '31	101	101
St L & S F 6s B '50	100⅞	100⅞
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87⅝	87⅝
St L S W cons 4s '32	97¾	97¾
St L S W 5s '62	98¼	98
St P & S C 4½s '41	94⅛	94⅛
St P M & M con 4s '33	96⅜	96⅜
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105	105¼
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66½	66½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52½	52½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	47	47
Seabd A L con 6s '45	66	66½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B	62	62
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	94⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	47	47
Shell Un Oil 5s '49 ww	98	97¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅝	97½
Sinclair Pipe L 5½s '42	95¼	95
Swift & Co 6½s '32	102	102
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102⅛
So Pacific 5s '49	91¼	91¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¼	90¼
So Pac 4½s '68	95	94⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98½	98⅛
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100¼	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅛	108⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88	88
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅝	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s	85	85
Tex Corp 5s '44 rcts	104	103⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100¼	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91	90½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99¾	99⅜
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s C '55	99½	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97½	97¼
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108	108
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99¾	99¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	71	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	86	84½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93½	93½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88⅞	88⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	58	58
Va Ry 5s '62	104	103⅞
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101½	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	103	103
Walworth 6s '45	96⅛	96⅛
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87½	87½
Warner 6s ww	97	97
West Pa Pow 5s E 63	104	104
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	81⅛	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97	96½
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	90½	90
Western Pac 5s A '46	99	99
Western Un 7s 4½s '50	97½	97
Western Un 5s '51	102⅛	102
Western Un col 5s '38	102½	102⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	27⅛	27⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	27	27
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	98⅜	98⅛
Youngstown 5s	101⅝	101⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	90¼	90¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 16	Last Jan 15
1st 4½s '47	100.18	100.21	100.18	100.21	100.27
4th 4¼s '38	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.20
US 3½s '56	104.	104.	104.	103.31	103.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	83
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Akersshus 5s '63	89	88½
Antioquia 1st & ref 5s '57	73½	73
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72
Antioquia 7s C '45	72½	72½
Antwerp 5s '58	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87⅞	87⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98	97⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅝	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97⅞	97⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97⅞	97⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97⅞	97⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅞	97⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98	97⅞
Australia 4½s '57	84½	80½
Australia 5s '55	92⅝	91⅞
Australia 5s '57	92½	91⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	103⅝
Austria Hydro 6½s ret	80½	80¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107⅞	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	119½	119½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88⅞	88⅞
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	87⅝	87⅝
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	75⅜	75⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	77½	77½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92½	92½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	103
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s 52	81¾	81¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97⅝	97½
Bremen 7s '35	100	99¾
Brisbane 5s '58	88½	88½
Brisbane 5s '58	88	88
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	74
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85	84⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83	83
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82½	82
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	84½	84½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87⅞	87⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96½	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¼	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90¼	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	91	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90½	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89½	89½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	67	67
Colombia Mtge Bnk 7s '46	74	74
Colombia Btg Bk 7s '47	74¾	74¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70	69½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	89¾	89¾
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	97⅛	97⅛
Copn'n Tel 5s '54	93	92⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s 51	87⅞	87⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5s C'04) '44	100⅛	100⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	66⅝	66⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅝	91¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅞	104
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅜

EASIER TREND CONTINUES IN LONDON MARKET

Money Situation More Comfortable—Gilt-Edged Issues Steadier

By Special Cable

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LONDON—After considerable pressure during the last two days, money is easier, and the discount market is weak, with three-months bills at 4⅛ per cent, despite the fact that no change was made in the bank rate today. The market is encouraged to expect an early reduction by today's extremely strong Bank of England return.

Bankers' deposits are down £11,000,000, explaining the recent money stringency.

The reduction of the Netherland Bank rate from 4½ to 4 per cent is a significant index of the monetary trend. Sterling is weak against the German mark.

The stock exchange continues easier, with a declining volume of business, especially in home rails and South African mines and oils. Internationals are easier on the unwillingness of New York to follow London prices, while the tone in Paris today is less strong.

Details of the Hatry scheme have been published, and follow in their broad outlines the casts made here. Losses by the public are avoided and no stock exchange failures are expected.

There is much activity in Underground Railways, the whole group being strong. A dividend of 8 or 9 per cent is rumored on Underground ordinary; there is also an impression that the next Government London Traffic scheme will be on a basis favorable to stockholders.

Speculation has been caused by the resignation of Chester Beatty from British Celanese, Burma Corporation and N'Change and no explanation has been given although the technical position of the last named company is believed to involve greater difficulties than in Roan Antelope or Congo Border.

Gilt-edged stocks are steady to a sixteenth better, except the funding loan.

Markings on the official list yesterday were 5992 compared with 6405 Jan. 8.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	
Commercial paper	6	4½
Customers' loans		5@5½
Collateral loans	6@6½	6@5½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5	5
Four to six months	5	5

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	46c.	Last
Bar silver in London	21⅝d.	21¾d.
Bar gold in London	$48.11⅝d.	$48.11⅛d.

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$114,000,000	$1,316,000,000
Year ago today	76,000,000	619,000,000
Balances	12,000,000	166,000,000
Year ago today	36,000,000	145,000,000
F. R. bank credit	39,804,381	155,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4⅛@4⅛
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	London	5½
Dallas	5	Madrid	6½
New York	4½	Oslo	6
Philadelphia	4½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	5	Paris	5
Kansas City	5	Prague	6½
Richmond	5	Riga	8%
St. Louis	5	Swiss Bank	3½
San Francisco	4½	Stockholm	5
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	4	Tokyo	6
Berlin	7	Rome	7.02
Bombay	7	Warsaw	8½
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	9		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	$4.87	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0392⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1392½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅜	.193
Germany—mark	.2389	.0523⅜	.193
Austria—schilg	.1407½	.1407½	.238
Cz'ch'slovakia—crown	.0296	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130¼	.0130¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4021	.4022	.402
Hungary—penso	.1749⅜	.1749⅜	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0456	.1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1333	.1342	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684½	.2685	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1935	.1936	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4100	.4100	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5008	.5042	*
India—rupee	.3644	.3644	.4866
Japan—yen	.4905	.4918	.4985
Straits Islands—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4059	.4025	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1140	.1096	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9290	.9290	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98⅛	.98⅛	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3450	.3450	.4985

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 16	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.41⅛	$1.42⅜	$1.58⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	1.05⅞	1.06⅞	1.15⅛
Oats, 2 white	.57¼	.57½	.61½
Flour	6.50	6.50	6.10
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	26.50	26.50	30.00
Lard	.1115	.1110	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.1745	.1745	.2055
Zinc	.0525	.0525	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.35
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	32.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1675
Tin	.3375	.3935	.4900
Rubber	.1300	.1325	.2060
Sugar	.0520	.0520	.0505
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0665
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	

KINNEY COMPANY NET GAINS

NEW YORK—G. R. Kinney Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 surplus after preferred dividends $470,041. Net was $893,829 after interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $857,346 in 1928. Net for 1929 is equal after preferred dividends to $2.94 on 160,000 common shares, compared with $7.21 on 59,972 common shares in 1928.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

NEW YORK — Creamery Package Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Nov. 30 net of $579,560 after depreciation and federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $3.63 a share on 155,000 common shares, compared with $434,284 or $2.69 a share in the preceding year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	83½	83½
Alleghany 5s '41	100	99⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	100	99⅞
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99	99
Am Smelting 5s '47	94	93⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100⅞	100⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	104	103⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	103⅞	103⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	140⅛	140
Am T & T 5s wi	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100⅞	100⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	101⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105⅜	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	104⅝	104⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	100⅜	100⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	105	105
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89½	89½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84½	84½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	131½	131½
Atlanta Gas 5s	59	59
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s 5-2	101⅜	101⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	93¼	93¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	97½	97½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	74	73⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	105½	105½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	93¼	92½
B&O cv 4½s '33	85⅝	85⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	99¼	99⅛
B&O Secet Swn div	102	101⅞
B&O 1st 5s '48	102	101⅞
B&O 5s series D	103⅞	103⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	101⅜	101⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	109⅞	109⅝
Beech Creek 4s '51	109⅞	109⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	135¾	135⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	106⅞	106⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	104⅞	104⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	95
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	95½	95¼
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103⅛	103⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101⅜	101⅛
By Products 5½s C	102	101⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	102	101⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	93½	93½
Can North deb 6½s '46	94½	94⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	114	114
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	84⅝	84½
Cent of Ga 5s C '59	100⅛	100⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	100	100
Cen Dist Tel 5s	92½	92½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅛	102⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	101⅞	101⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅞	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	94	94
Ches & O B W I 4½s	103⅛	102⅞
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	94	94
Ches & East Ill 5s '51	86⅝	86⅝
Chi G W & Yoke 1st 5s '37	77½	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	100	100
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	66	65⅞
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	113	113
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	95¼	95¼
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	73¼	72⅝
Chi & Nw rcts 4s '87	93⅞	93⅝
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	86⅛	86⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s 87	95⅝	95⅝
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	105⅛	99¼
Chi & Nw 5s '30	105¼	105¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	100⅜	100⅜
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	74⅜	74⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	89	89
Chi R&Q 4½s '52	95¾	95¾
Chi St L&NM 4s	93¼	93¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	88½	88½
Chile Copper 5s '47	115	115
Clev CCStL rfg 5s D '63	95	95⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	103	102⅞
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96½	96½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	97½	97½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99½
Colum Gas 5s '61	95	95
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50¼	50
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	87⅝	87⅝
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	93¾	93¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	61
Con Gas 5½s '45	108⅜	108⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101¼	100⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	36⅝	36⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	38	37
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	67	67
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	40⅜	40
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¼	92⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '33	93¾	93¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107	107
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	69	69
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99¾	99¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	113	113
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98
Edith Rock 6½s	59	59
Erie 1st con 4s '96	83	83
Erie gen 4s A '53	86⅜	86⅜
Erie 5s '67	83⅝	83⅝
Erie 1st con 5s '30	96	95½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	95½	95½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	81⅞	81⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	82	78⅝
Gen Cable 5½s '47	87	87
Gen Motors Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	100⅜	100⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	95	95
Goodyear 5s '57	105½	105¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	91¾	91¾
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	75	75
Great Northern Cen 6s '36	104½	104½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 E	96	96
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	76	76
Housatonic 5s '37	98	98
Houston Ed W Tex 1st 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66¼	66
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78	77⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96¼	96¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101¼
Ill Bell Tel 5½s '56	104	104
Ill Cen 3½s '52	84	84
Ill Cen 4s '66	84	83⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	103⅜	102⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅞	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62½	62⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62⅞	62⅞
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	103	103
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	94	94
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88⅛	88⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	96½
Int Paper 5s '55	89½	89
Int Rap Cen Am 6½s '47	95	95
Int Tel & Tel 5s '52	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s rcts '39	93¼	93¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	124¼	122
Iron Steel 5s '51	32	31¼
Jamaica Pub Ser 7½s A '46	95½	95⅝
Kan City Ry 5s '23	75⅞	75⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Keith 6s '46	150	150
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	75	75
Keystone El 5s '49 sta	89¾	89⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅛	100
Leclede Gas 5½s '53	100	100
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	103½	103½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	97¼	97¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	108	108
L&N 7s '30	102½	102½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	100⅜	100⅜
McCrory 5½s '41	59	58¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	98	97½
Midvale Steel cv 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100	100
Min St L & SSF 5s gtd	98⅝	98⅛
Mo K & T 1st & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87½	87½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	87⅞	87⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	86¾	86¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104½	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	75½	75½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅞	98⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅜	103⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	98⅝	98⅝
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Murray Body 6½s '34	89	89
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98⅞
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99½	98⅞
N E T & T 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83	83
N O T & M inc 5s '35	83¼	83
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	97½	97
NYC&HR con 4s '98	81	80⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	89¼	89⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105⅜	105⅛
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	94	93⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅜	106⅜
N Y Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅜	101⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106¼	106⅛
NY NH&H deb 4s '56	78	78
NY NH&H 4½s '67	78	77⅞
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	82	81½
NY Rys inc 6s '65	104⅞	104⅞
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	57	57
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	67	67
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	23	23
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	23½	23
NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅛	106⅛
NY Tel deb 4½s '39	99⅝	99⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110⅜	110⅞
Nia Falls Pow 5s '32	106⅜	106⅜
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	63¼	63¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Pac gen 4s '2047	100⅛	100
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	65½	64⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	90⅞	90⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅜	111⅜
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100⅝	100⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	91½	91½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98⅝
Pathe Ex Inc 8s '37	46	46
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	79	79
Penn R R con 4s '48	93¼	93⅛
Penn RR 4½s '63	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '80	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98	97⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107	107
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞

	High	Low
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101⅞	101⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86	86
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	31	31
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅛	103⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98⅜
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98½	98⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '33	88⅞	88⅝
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	92¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	107	107
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	97⅛	97⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	94⅜	94
Pub Svc Nrt J 4½s '48	99⅛	98⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	100⅛	100
Read rfg 4½s '90	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94⅛	93⅞
Rep I & S rfg 5½s	103	102½
Rock I Ar&Lon 4½s '34	102⅛	102⅛
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	96⅛	96⅛
St L I M & S rfg 4s '33	100⅝	100⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	90	89⅝
St L & S F 4½s A '50	88⅛	88⅛
St L & S F 4½s '78	90	89⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31 ww	103	102⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	101	101
St L S W 1st 5s '89	100⅞	100⅞
St L S W cons 4s '32	87⅝	87⅝
St L S W 5s '52	97⅜	97⅛
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	98⅛	98
St P M & M con 4s '33	96⅜	94½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105	105
Seabd A L 4s '49	66½	66½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52½	52½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	47	47
Seabd A L con 6s '45	66	65½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B	62	62
Shell Union 5s	94⅝	94⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	47	47
Shell Un Oil 5s '49 ww	98	97⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38	102	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L & F 5s '42	97⅝	97⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	95¼	95
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
So Pacific col 4s '49	102⅛	102⅛
So Pacificfi rfg 4s '55	91¼	91¼
So Pac 4½s '68	92¼	90¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	95	94⅝
So Pacific cv 5s '34	98½	98⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	100¼	100
So Ry con 5s '94	89½	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	108¼	108⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s	123½	123⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	96½	96½
Tenn Elec Power 6s	88	88
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	89	89
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	105⅛	105
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101⅜	100⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100⅝	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25½	25½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91	91
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99¾	99¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	97⅝	97⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅞	97¼
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108	108
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	99¾	99¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	71	70
U S Rubber 7½s '30	85	84⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	93½	93½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89½	89½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	88	87⅞
Va Ry 5s '62	58	58
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash 5½s '75	101⅛	101⅛
Walworth 6s '45	102	102
Warner Quinn 6s '39	96⅛	96⅛
Warner 6s ww	87½	87½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104	104
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	81⅜	81⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97	97
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	88½	88½
Western Un 5s '38	99	99
Western Un 5s '51	97¼	97¼
Western Un 6½s '36	102⅛	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	27⅛	27
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	27	27
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	98⅜	98⅜
Youngstown 5s	97	98½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	90¼	90¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan 16	Last Jan 15
1st 4¼s	47.100	18.100	21.100	21.100	21.97
4th 4¼s	38.100	31.101		31.100	31.100
US 2¾s	56.104			103.31	103.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	83
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Akershus 5s '63	89	88
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73½	73
Antioquia 7s B '45	73½	73
Antioquia 7s C '45	72½	72
Antwerp 5s '58	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	87¾	87¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97¾	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '60	97¾	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98	97¾
Australia 4½s '57	84½	84½
Australia 5s '57	91⅞	91⅞
Australia 5s '58	92	92
Austria Hydro 6½s ct	104¼	103¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	80¼	80¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93¾	93½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	101⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110	106⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '56	107⅜	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium Elec 6½s '51	110¼	110¼
Berlin Elec (Gov) 6½s '51	88⅞	88⅞
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	87⅝	87⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	75⅜	75⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	77½	77½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102	91½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	81¾	81¾
Brazil 6½s '57	76	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	76	76
Bremen 7s '35	97⅝	97½
Brisbane 5s '57	99½	99½
Brisbane 5s '58	88	88
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	74
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85	84⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	89	89
Bulgaria 7½s '68	80¾	80¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82¼	82
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¾	98¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅝	103⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96¼	96¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87⅞	87⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Feb	91	90¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90½	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	100	89¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	89½	89¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	74	67
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	74¾	74¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70½	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70	69½
Copn'h (City) 4½s '53	89½	89¼
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	97¼	97¼
Copn'h Tel 5s '54	97¼	97
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	93	93
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	82¾	82¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s (C of) '44	87⅞	87⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66⅝	66⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅝	109⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅜	91⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅝	98⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	103⅜	103⅛
Dutch E I s f 6s '62	103½	102¼
Dut R R Co 7s '54	102⅜	102¼
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	105	104⅞
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	105½	105½
Finland 5½s '53	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	86
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	93	93

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FINEST SQUASH SEEN IN YEARS

Is Exhibited During Clyde Martin Memorial Invitation Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The finest squash tennis seen in many years outside of the finals of a national championship, was exhibited by the eight participants in the quarter-final round of the Clyde Martin Memorial Invitation Tournament of the Yale Club, Wednesday afternoon. With the first three ranking players of the present year, as well as two former national champions, and the newest stars of the game all competing, this might have been expected, but the reality even bettered the expectations.

Two of the matches brought the finalists last year, and the finalists of the year before, against each other once more, and the result came out just the same as on those occasions. Harold R. Mixsell, veteran national champion of the Princeton Club, defeated Milton Baron, of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, runner-up to him last year, in a well-played three game match, 15—11, 9—15, 15—8. Those perennial opponents in many finals, Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, and Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, once more renewed their rivalry and the former emerged victor once more, after another hard match, which depended on the final point 12—15, 15—6, 17—16.

Younger Players Win

The younger generation of the game were the winners in the remaining two matches, when two former national champions, Filmore Van Sanderen Hyde of the Harvard Club, and Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, were eliminated. Harry C. Wolf, leader of the New York Athletic Club, was the victor over Hyde, 15—5, 17—16, while Burdett H. O'Connor, of the Crescent forces, eliminated Coward, 15—8, 15—10.

While all of the participants played well, the game between Haines, the national champion, and Larigan undoubtedly furnished the greatest play of the day. Each in turn developed slight superiorities of stroke or position play, but the margin was so slight that the balance tipped back again whenever the superplay ended. Larigan won the first game, 15—12, when a streak of wildness by Haines tipped the scale toward the New Moon player. But the account was more than balanced when Haines led all the way in the second with a dazzling series of shots and varied round-the-court play and won the game, 15—6.

But it was in the final game that the real struggle was staged. Each in turn would gain a point or two, only to be tied by the other, until the umpire was kept busy calling six-all, eight-all, and similar standings. Haines worked his way up to match point at 14—11 with a series of nick shots that scraped the floor, but Larigan in turn climbed up to the tie, with his own shots duplicating the performance. Larigan was next to get to match point, at 16—14, only to have Haines also make two points in a row. Then service changed hands several times without result. But finally a carefully placed round-the-court shot by Haines caught Larigan just out of position and though he got his racquet on it, the return was too high and the match ended.

Haines to Meet Wolf

Haines will meet Wolf this afternoon, in a best in five match, while O'Connor and Mixsell, also many times opponents, will play out the other half. The summaries:

CLYDE MARTIN MEMORIAL INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., 12—15, 15—6, 17—16.

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15—5, 17—16.

Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated T. R. Coward, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—10.

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—11, 9—15, 15—8.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS

Surprises Feature the Second Round of Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Several more surprises took place in the second round of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets championship Wednesday when E. L. Maxwell of the Nassau Country Club, a former squash tennis player of the Princeton Club, defeated Darwin P. Kingsley Jr. of the University Club on his home courts, where the tournament has always been played, after a five-game match. H. N. Rawlins Jr. of the Racquet & Tennis Club, the present holder of the title, won from George D. Richman of the Princeton Club with ease, while most of the other places in the quarter finals were filled by the members of the Harvard Club team, mostly recent graduates from the school of W. S. Cowles.

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet Club, defeated G. D. Richman, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—12, 15—2.

L. S. Haskins, Harvard Club, defeated S. H. Philbin, University Club, 15—17, 15—8, 9—15, 15—10, 15—10.

Perry R. Pease, Harvard Club, defeated W. A. W. Stewart, Racquet Club, 12—15, 15—8, 15—12, 15—3.

R. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated L. F. Bishop Jr., Racquet Club, 15—12, 15—10, 18—16.

R. F. De Voe, University Club, defeated J. W. Allen, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—11, 15—12.

E. L. Maxwell, Nassau Country Club, defeated D. P. Kingsley Jr., University Club 10—15, 15—10, 5—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Richard Peabody, Nassau Country Club, defeated Van H. Cartmell, Nassau Country Club, 15—12, 15—7, 7—15, 17—15.

George D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated W. S. Wonham, Greenwich Country Club, 16—18, 15—7, 15—2, 15—8.

YANKEE CONTRACTS MAILED

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees on Wednesday mailed contracts to George H. Ruth and 30 other players. The document sent to the home run hitter is for a term of two years and calls for a salary of $75,000 a year. Recently Ruth declined those terms and left for Florida a holdout for $85,000. Four players in good standing will not receive contracts as a result of Wednesday's mailing, Henry L. Gehrig, first baseman; Henry W. Johnson and George W. Pipgras, pitchers, will serve under holdover contracts in 1930 and W. B. Chapman, third baseman, signed when he was in New York during the Christmas holiday.

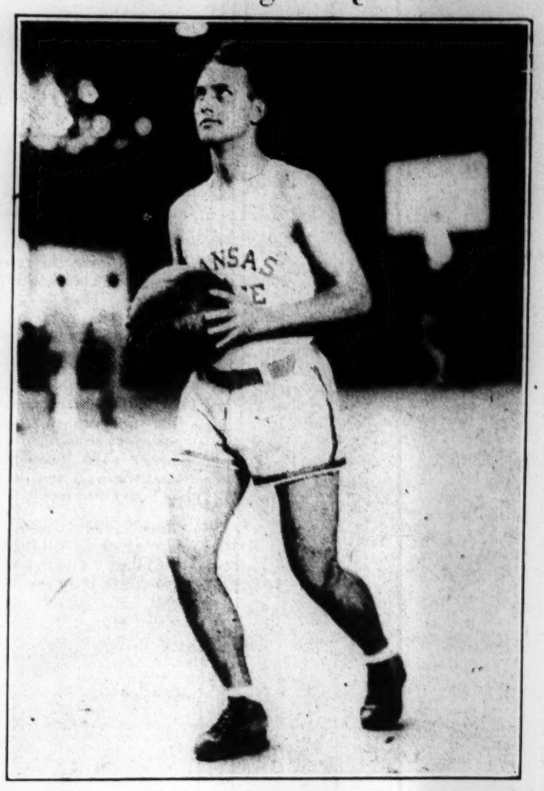
NEW YORK RELEASES INFIELDER

NEW YORK (AP)—Julian Wera, infielder, was released Wednesday by the New York Yankees to the Jersey City club of the International League, completing the deal by which William Hendricks, pitcher, was transferred to the Yankees.

SOUTH AFRICA TO INVITE TEAM

DURBAN, S. Af. (AP)—A meeting of the South African Amateur Athletic Association on Wednesday approved a proposal to invite a team of 12 American athletes to tour South Africa during the winter of 1931.

Leads a 'Big Six' Quintet



CAPT. C. D. RICHARDSON '30
Kansas State Agricultural College Basketball Team.

Kansas City Leads Association Race

Pla-Mors Tie St. Louis, 1-1 —Millers Overwhelm Duluth, 5 to 0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	9	6	6	30	24	24
Duluth	7	9	7	40	40	23
Minneapolis	9	5	8	45	34	23
Tulsa	6	10	6	33	33	22
St. Louis	7	8	8	44	54	22
St. Paul	5	8	8	26	33	18

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Minneapolis 5, Duluth 0.
Kansas City 1, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City's team of Pla-Mors went into first place in the championship race of the American Hockey Association here Wednesday night by playing a 1-to-1 overtime tie with the St. Louis Fliers. The point for tie gave Kansas City the top position over Duluth, which lost to Minneapolis.

All the scoring came in the opening period. Acaster, St. Louis center, skating behind perfect interference furnished by his team mates, shot the puck past Byrne, Kansas City goalie, to give the Fliers the lead. Soon after the St. Louis score, however, Dunfield, Pla-Mor right wing, took a pass from Mitchell, center, to score the tying goal, and from then on it was mostly a defensive battle with both teams having several chances to score. A crowd of 1000 saw the interesting struggle. The smummary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Ranger, McComrick, lw		lw, Powley, Cameron
Campbell, Mitchell, c		c, Acaster, Goyer
St. John, Dunfield, rw		lw, Boileau, Hill
McLeod, Munro, ld		rd, Jamieson, Headley
Halderson, rd		ld, Clarke, Breen
Byrne, g		g, Kearney

Score—Kansas City 1, St. Louis 1. Goals—Dunfield for Kansas City; Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—Mitchell for Kansas City. Referees—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul, and Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis overwhelmed Duluth 5 to 0, in an American Hockey Association game here Wednesday night to tie for second in the standing. William DePaul, a high school lad from Eveleth, Minn., playing his first season of professional hockey, staged a rampage that netted four goals. The other goal was made by Helge Bostrom, stellar defenseman, who ended his career on the Minneapolis team in this game. He will make his début in the National Hockey League with the Chicago Black Hawks against Boston. DePaul's feat equaled a season scoring record set at St. Louis Nov. 23 by Victor Des Jardins, veteran St. Paul center.

Minneapolis played cautiously for a break which came when Scott, Duluth center, was penalized three-quarters through the first period. Stuart instigated a rush with DePaul who took the pass to give Turner no chance. This forced Duluth into an open game, but it was Minneapolis that made the second goal early in the mid-period. DePaul passed to Denneny, and DePaul drove the rebound into the net. DePaul took a pass from Bostrom at the start of the final period and beat Turner again. One minute later DePaul exchanged passes with Denneny and scored his fourth goal. Bostrom wound up the scoring with a fullbacks' plunge through the defense and a bullet-like shot past Turner. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		DULUTH
Stuart, Crawford, Redding, lw		rw, Forslund, Merrill, Daley
Denneny, Westwick, c		c, Scott, Mitchell
DePaul, Gordon, rw		lw, Green, Goodman
Bostrom, ld		rd, Langlois
Coutu, Adams, rd		ld, Davis, Bergi
Timmins, g		g, Turner

Score—Minneapolis 5, Duluth 0. Goals—DePaul 4, Bostrom for Minneapolis. Assists—Stuart, Denneny, for Minneapolis. Referees—Ambrose Moran, Regina, and Frank T. Winters, Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

St. Michael's 28, Vermont 20.
Dartmouth 34, Harvard Ind. 28.
New Hampshire 27, Boston U. 18.
Mass. Aggies 30, Clark 17.
Springfield 36, Trinity 33.
Brown 32, Wesleyan 26.
Penn 32, Annapolis 30.
West Point 47, Bucknell 34.
Syracuse 49, Rochester 18.
Williams 43, Amherst 17.
Virginia M. I. 32, Bridgewater 30.
Columbia 28, Princeton 25.
Bradley P. I. 35, Lombard 12.
Northwestern Col. 25; Lake Forest 24.
North Park 22, Lyons 7.
Cotner 45, York 38.
Shurtleff 36, McKendree 27.
Montana State 45, Montana 35.

UNION COLLEGE ELECTS FOSTER

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Edward P. Foster Jr., '31, of Youngstown, O., has been elected captain of the 1930 varsity football team of Union College, it was announced Wednesday by Director of Athletics Harold A. Bruce.

Providence Back to Winning Again

Reds Defeat Springfield 3 to 1 —Philadelphia Moves Up in Race

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	13	2	7	69	60	28
New Haven	9	5	8	54	54	23
Boston	7	4	9	73	70	18
Philadelphia	8	2	8	59	54	18
Springfield	4	1	12	37	54	15

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Providence 3, Springfield 1.
Philadelphia 1, New Haven 1 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island's Canadian-American Hockey League club came back to winning form here Wednesday night, scoring two goals in the last six minutes to defeat the Springfield Indians, 3 to 1. A near capacity crowd witnessed the game which was featured as a testimonial to Sprague Cleghorn, the coach and manager.

Chapman went into the lead as the league's individual high scorer, by netting two goals. Hart scored the other for Providence, this goal breaking a 1-to-1 tie. The Providence club will play an exhibition game with Quebec of the Eastern Canada Hockey League on Friday night.

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, Harrington, L.		Murray, lw
		rw, Siebert, Heller
Chapman, Gaudreault, L.		Murray, c
		c, Wilson, Vail, Maracle
Gagnon, Cormier, rw		lw, Dillon, Quenneville
Desmarais, Paulhus, ld		rd, McGowan
McVicar, Lesieur, rd, ld		Murphy, Callighen
E. Murray, g		g, Lamontagne

Score—Providence 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Chapman 2, Hart for Providence; Dillon for Springfield. Assists—Gagnon 2 for Providence; Maracle for Springfield. Referees—R. L. G. McKenzie and W. J. Stewart.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Through the spectacular goal scored by Cahill in the last three seconds of the third period; the Philadelphia Arrows were able to play the New Haven Eagles to a 1-to-1 tie in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena Wednesday night. Neither team was able to score in the overtime, and 5000 Philadelphia rooters left the rink feeling Manager Gardiner's team had done a good piece of work. The Arrows are now tied with Boston for third in the standing.

A goal by Boucher late in the first period looked like enough to win as a result of Forbes's stanch goaltending, and the fans were on their way out of the Arena when Cahill took a pass from Nichols and spun the puck past Forbes. The latter protested, but both officials allowed it. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Whyte, Bouchard, lw		rw, Lessard, Lapointe
Hughes, Boucher, c		c, Andrews, Taylor, Jackson
Chouinard, Dye, rw		lw, Cahill, Klein
Speyer, Shay, ld		rd, Nichols
Himes, rd		ld, Peters, Coulter
Forbes, g		g, Roberts

Score—New Haven 1, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Boucher for New Haven; Cahill for Philadelphia. Assist—Nichols for Philadelphia. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

BERLIN HOCKEY TEAM WINS

BERLIN (AP)—An ice hockey team composed of Japanese students—the first Japanese team ever to visit Europe—was defeated by Germany's national team Wednesday, 15 to 4. The Berlin Japanese colony, including the Ambassador, attended the match.

SPEARS WITHOLDS DECISION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Dr. Clarence W. Spears, head football coach at the University of Minnesota, Wednesday withheld his decision on whether to accept a position as head gridiron coach at the University of Oregon.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 6, Boston 1.
Yale 11, Boston H. C. 3.
West Point 5, Mass. Aggies 3.
Princeton 3, Middlebury 2.

MISSOURI HAS TWO VICTORIES

Gets Good Start in Missouri Valley I. A. A. Basketball Race

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Missouri	2	0	65	45	1.000
Kansas	1	0	34	22	1.000
Nebraska	1	0	41	39	1.000
Iowa State	0	1	31	24	.000
Oklahoma	0	1	22	34	.000
Kansas State	0	2	60	75	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Undefeated teams in the basketball championship race of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet here Saturday when Nebraska faces Missouri. The Cornhuskers have put away one victory and Missouri has two. Four other games are scheduled for the next seven days.

In three of these games Oklahoma, the title defender, appears, and it may regain some of the prestige it lost in taking a defeat in its opening engagement. The Sooners receive Iowa State at Norman, Saturday, face Nebraska, Monday at Lincoln, Neb., and on Tuesday visit Kansas State at Manhattan. The other contest on Friday takes Iowa State to Kansas, an opening winner, at Lawrence.

That Nebraska may be due for a rise in "Big Six" circles was shown by its high-scoring victory, 41 to 39, over Kansas State, when visiting Manhattan last Saturday. However, the high score of the losers may also indicate that Nebraska needs to strengthen its defense. Missouri can be counted on to score freely, unles it meets tighter opposition than the Cornhuskers displayed.

Missouri Hits the Basket

In the two victories that gave it the Conference leadership, Missouri displayed very good ability at hitting the basket, defeating Iowa State at Ames, 31 to 24, and returning home to welcome Kansas State with a 34-to-21 setback two days later. The Tigers evidently held both teams in check while attending to their own point-making. The Tigers have a consistent scorer in Capt. R. M. Craig '30, left guard. In two games he made six baskets and seven free throws, and now displays a total of 19 points to lead the league. C. H. Huhn '31, forward, is another who is doing well, shooting six baskets against Kansas State, and now has a total of 17 points. For Nebraska, H. E. Grace '30, right forward, appears to be the chief offensive asset, as he made six baskets and two free throws for 14 points in his first game.

Oklahoma will do well to win two of its three games. It should defeat Iowa State on the Norman court, but when it meets Nebraska and Kansas State on their courts on consecutive nights, it will face difficulties. The Sooners, "Big Six" champions, had won 31 Conference victories in a row before Kansas put an end to this streak. With R. T. Churchill '30, star forward and captain, in poor condition, due to participation in a New Year's football game, Oklahoma was no match for the smooth-working, accurate-shooting and tight-guarding Kansas five that Coach F. C. Allen brought to Norman. When Churchill, who did not make a point, strikes the stride that won him the highest individual scoring honors of the league last season, the Sooners will look better.

Kansas Defeats Oklahoma

Kansas, which defeated Oklahoma 34 to 22, should have little trouble with Iowa State if it continues the brand of game it displayed at Norman. C. R. Thompson '30, forward, who was one of the six best scorers in the league last year, is in form again, as is shown by his 12 points for Kansas in the first game. The new center, F. J. Bausch '32, also showed promise, sinking five baskets. The Iowa State team is composed almost entirely of sophomores and should display improvement as the season advances. The leading scorers:

	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts
R. M. Craig, lg, Missouri	6	7	19
C. H. Huhn, lf, Missouri	8	1	17
H. E. Grace, rf, Nebraska	6	2	14
C. R. Thompson, lf, Kan.	3	6	12
R. F. Voss, lf, Kan State	4	4	12
K. J. Silverwood, rf, K. S.	5	0	10
F. J. Bausch, c, Kansas	5	0	10
R. C. Hawk, lg, Iowa S.	4	2	10
Lawrence Meyer, lf, Okla.	4	2	10
E. L. Auker, rg, Kan. S.	4	2	10

DARTMOUTH INSIGNIA REQUIREMENTS GIVEN

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College athletic council on Wednesday voted upon the insignia requirements for six varsity sports as follows:

Track—Five points won against Syracuse, in Harvard-Cornell-Dartmouth triangular, or the Penn relays.

Hockey—The equivalent of one full game in the remaining Harvard, Yale and Princeton games.

Boxing—The winning of at least one of three bouts in the intercollegiate or of two of two bouts in the New Hampshire, Yale, Syracuse and M. I. T. matches.

Tennis—The winning of three individual matches in the Yale, U. S. Military Academy, Princeton and Columbia matches and in the intercollegiates.

Golf—The winning of three individual matches against Williams, Pennsylvania, Yale, Princeton and Harvard.

Lacrosse—The equivalent of one full game against Harvard, Yale and Syracuse.

COLGATE SPONSORS OUTBOARD REGATTA

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Plans are rapidly taking form for the first intercollegiate outboard regatta, which will be held by Colgate University on Lake Moraine, here.

This is a tribute to the growing popularity of the outboard type of boating competition and will add another type of contest to the numerous varieties already practiced at the colleges. Invitations will be sent to more than 40 universities and colleges in the Eastern States, the announcement from Colgate says.

The event, which will be sponsored by the Outing Club of Colgate, will be held on May 16 and 17 and will be officially sanctioned by the American Power Boat Association and the National Outboard Association.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 49

JOSEPH A. MILLER
Pittsburgh, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1925-26 season with St. Paul in the American Hockey Association. He was born at Morrisburgh, Ont., Canada, October 6, 1900. He is 5ft. 8in. in height, weighs about 155 pounds and plays goal. His record:

1918-19—Renfrew, Ontario Hockey Association.
1919-20—New Edinburgh, Ottawa City League.
1920-21—New Edinburgh, Ottawa City League.
1921-22—New Edinburgh, Ottawa City League.
1922-23—New Edinburgh, Ottawa City League.
1923-24—New Edinburgh, Ottawa City League.
1924-25—Fort Pitt, Eastern United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1925-26—St. Paul, American Hockey Association.
1926-27—St. Paul, American Hockey Association.
1927-28—N. Y. Americans, N. H. L.—Niagara Falls, C. P. L.
1928-29—Pittsburgh, National Hockey League.

Interesting Sports Year Is Predicted

International Competition Promises Exceptionally Busy Season

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The present year promises to provide an exceptionally busy and interesting international sports campaign. First, an Anglo-American skirmish, which was heralded by the departure from Britain's shores of a strong invading party in quest of the racquets championships of the United States and Canada. Lord Aberdare, better known perhaps by his former title of the Hon. C. N. Bruce; Dr. H. W. Leatham and P. W. Kemp-Welch have sailed together, and they will be joined in the new world by L. D. Cambridge, who partnered with Kemp-Welch for Cambridge University against Oxford in 1927, when they lost the doubles event.

On that occasion Welch, who was the Light Blue's first-string, won one singles, while Cambridge lost the other. Both played on the varsity also at real tennis, a double distinction which they share with Lord Aberdare and Dr. Leatham, who, however, obtained their Blues for racquets and real tennis before the war—Lord Aberdare for Oxford and Dr. Leatham for Cambridge.

At racquets, which is the subject immediately under discussion, Lord Aberdare won the English singles championship in 1922 and the Canadian singles in 1928, in which year he took the United States doubles title with J. C. F. Simpson, the present English open champion. Notwithstanding formidable opposition from United States stars, one of whom—C. C. Pell—carried off the English championship in 1925, prospects are considered bright of the British invaders laying successful siege to the United States singles championship for the first time since E. H. Miles captured it in 1900.

The first attempt this year to consolidate Britain's fine position as speed-record holder on land, sea and air will, after all, be made in America, for Kaye Don, the renowned racing automobilist, has selected Daytona Beach for an attack early in March upon Sir Henry Segrave's figures established at the same place 12 months ago. Elaborate plans are at present under discussion for construction in Lincolnshire of a mammoth speedway which, if and when it materializes, will make it possible for British speedsters to make their onslaughts upon world's records without going abroad and involving themselves in the attendant heavy expenses. At present the only possible place for such performances is a 5½-mile course on Pendine Sands, Wales, which has been turned down by Kaye Don as too hazardous owing to the varying consistency of its surface. Don has made his decision after a test at Pendine and conversation in Paris with Louis Coatalen, general manager of the Sunbeam Motor Company, whose latest 4000-h. p. production will, it is expected, "tote" Don along Daytona Beach at the rate of more than 250 miles an hour.

England's cricketers "down under" have distinguished themselves by winning their first test match in New Zealand after only two days' play. It was a very facile victory by 8 wickets. The outstanding performance in connection with it was the "hat trick" (the capture of three wickets with three consecutive deliveries) by M. J. C. Allom, Cambridge University fast bowler. As a matter of fact, he did more than the "hat trick," for he took four wickets with five balls. The scores, which speak for themselves, were New Zealand 112 and 131, England 181 and 66 for two wickets.

OREGON ORGANIZES A PONY POLO CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The addition of a third team to the Pacific coast polo family, promises to add considerable interest to the mounted sport. For a number of years Stanford University had the only intercollegiate polo team. Then Oregon State Agricultural College took up the sport a few seasons ago. An effort to get the sport organized at the University of Washington met with failure. This year the University of Oregon has organized a polo club and put a team in the field for intercollegiate competition.

Oregon State tied with Stanford for the coast polo title two years ago and last year won the championship from the Cardinals. The entire foursome that won the title and the coach that trained them, are gone from Oregon State this year, which does not leave the Orangemen a particularly optimistic outlook.

Maj. F. W. Bowley, who has taken over the coaching at Oregon State, has had 19 years of polo experience in Hawaii and various states. Capt. Norman McMahon, assistant coach, was formerly a member of the army Olympic riding team. Both are U. S. Military Academy graduates.

Coach Bowley has only one letterman as a foundation to his team, but an exceptionally large number of aspirants have turned out for training. Fred Sugnet '31, the letterman, played as a reserve last year, but has shown considerable ability so far this season.

RED SOX OFFICERS TO BE AT LUNCHEON

Charles Wagner, newly appointed manager of the Boston Red Sox, and John McAllister, who will act in the capacity of coach during next season, will make their appearance in Boston on Monday, Jan. 20. The announcement was made today by J. A. R. Quinn, president at the club.

On the day of their arrival, President Quinn has arranged to hold a luncheon in their honor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Newspaper writers are invited and it is presumed that several of the Red Sox players will also be present.

Every effort is being made by Mr. Quinn to have former Manager William F. Carrigan also present at the luncheon. Whether or not the Lewiston (Me.) resident will accept the invitation is not known as yet. However, it is hoped by all, including President Quinn and those connected with the club, that he will find it convenient to make the trip and be present at the gathering.

OLYMPICS RECEIVE SETBACK

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Plans for the 1932 winter Olympics at Lake Placid received a setback here Wednesday, with the decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court, that clearing of trees from state-owned forest land to permit construction of a bobsleigh run was unconstitutional. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals. Legislation passed in 1929 authorizing the clearing of a tract for the run in the town of North Elba, Essex County, was held in direct violation of that part of the State Constitution, which provides the forest preserve shall be kept intact.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 27, Rutgers 26.

SWIMMING AT CHICAGO BEGUN

Captain Stephenson Only Veteran to Report—Seventeen Have Chance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Seventeen swimmers have a chance to get into dual meets for University of Chicago, according to Coach E. W. McGillivray Jr. The Maroons have lost most of their stars, however, through failure to return to school. Another outstanding performer is in doubtful status, leaving only one who has a chance to earn honors in the "Big Nine" championship meet which is to be held March 14 and 15.

Capt. W. F. Stephenson '30 appears to be the one sure point-winner, and is the only letter man on the squad. Stephenson is a specialist in the backstroke. He can do the 150-yard test in about 1m. 45s., and will also be the team's best 40 and 100-yard freestyle performer, if Irving Jacobson '32 does not remain at the University. Jacobson is undecided about dropping out this quarter and making it up during the summer.

What the Maroon squad needs most is a fourth man for the 160-yard relay and a third man for the medley relay. Jacobson would be this fourth man if he chose, and the team would be able to do very well. He can do 40 yards in 19s and 100 in 56s. With him out, there is no one to maintain the standard the other three candidates for the freestyle relay could set.

Captain in Freestyle

Stephenson will have to be used on the freestyle relay, and probably in the backstroke on the medley. This leaves him only one other event. Other probable members of the freestyle relay are A. J. Brislin '31, Lawrence Smith '32, J. N. Smucker '32, J. J. Silverstein '30, Gordon Rittenhouse '32 and J. A. Parker '32. This list also includes all the freestyle dash prospects, from 40 to 100 yards.

For the 220 and 440-yard freestyle swims, D. C. MacMillan '31 and B. L. Boynton '32 appear to be the only likely candidates.

Backstroke candidates in addition to Captain Stephenson, are E. H. Stevens '31, Paul Chalex Jr. '31 and Rittenhouse. The most promise is shown by Stevens, who has had a varied career. He went to University of Illinois, and then to Crane Tech before coming back to Chicago. Rittenhouse, a brother of H. H. Rittenhouse '28, the Maroon water polo captain two years ago, looks like a prospect in the fancy diving, as well as the freestyle and backstroke swims.

Several Breaststrokers

In the breaststroke the Maroons have a number of aspirants, but none of the top-notch caliber. A. A. MacNeille '31, who played end on the football team occasionally last fall, is probably the best breaststroker, with J. J. McMahon '32 second, followed by Harold Laufman '32, Ralph J. Bartoll '30, John McNeil '30 and Silverstein.

There is one specialist in fancy diving, L. D. Lloyd '32, but he needs more experience to stand a chance with the stars in the "Big Nine." Rittenhouse is the only other candidate interested in diving.

As usual the Maroons anticipate a strong water polo team. It is captained by Bartoll, the goalie. Stephenson, MacMillan and Silverstein look to be the best of the guards, while Donald Moore '30, Rittenhouse, McMahon and Brislin are doing well at forward.

Rutgers Aquatic Teams Win and Lose

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	PC
Rutgers	2	0	90	34	1.000
Syracuse	1	0	54	8	1.000
Princeton	1	0	49	13	1.000
Yale	1	0	46	16	1.000
Columbia	1	1	76½	47½	.500
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	.000
Annapolis	0	0	0	0	.000
Pennsylvania	0	1	16	46	.000
City College	0	4	40½	207½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	PC
Columbia	2	0	112	41	1.000
Yale	1	0	51	31	1.000
City College	3	1	127	127	.750
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	.000
Annapolis	0	0	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	1	15	31	.000
Pennsylvania	0	1	31	51	.000
Syracuse	0	1	32	43	.000
Rutgers	0	2	44	85	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Rutgers College teams officially split the swimming and waterpolo matches of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League with the teams of the College of the City of New York, in the pool of the latter, Wednesday, though a protest by the officials of the visiting aggregation may give them both ends of the meet.

In the swimming part of the program, the Rutgers team headed by George H. Kojac '31, the all-round star of the game in intercollegiate circles, as well as the holder of many records, won every first place, and all but one second place in the meet, to win by a score of 54 to 8. But in the waterpolo match, with a referee not altogether certain of his decisions and inclined to waver in his viewpoint, the City College six emerged victor after a three-minute overtime, 27 to 26.

Even in the dive, in which Myron Steffen '31, has been winning his event all through the season so far, the City College representative was forced to take second place, when P. J. Garris '31, Rutgers, won by a score of 90.1 points, while Rutgers won first and second in every other event. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; R. T. Hardy '32, Rutgers, second; Jesse Sobel '31, City College, third. Time—24s. (equaling the pool record).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers, second; Myron Steffen '31, City College, third. Time—58.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; R. D. Drake '32, Rutgers, second; Murray Gartner '31, City College, third. Time—5m. 31⅗s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. C. Armstrong '31, Rutgers; J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutgers, second; Murray Gartner '31, City College, third. Time—1m. 50⅝s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. R. Barnitz '30, Rutgers; G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers, second; Harold Weinstein '31, City College, third. Time—2m. 29⅝s.

Fancy Dive—Won by P. J. Garris '31, Rutgers (90.1 points); Myron Steffen '31, City College, second (81.8 points); Paul Simonson '31, Rutgers, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (R. T. Hardy '32, E. R. Buffington '30, F. M. Jelenko '30, G. H. Kojac '31). Time—1m. 47 1-5s.

OREGON ELECTS DR. C. W. SPEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Dr. C. W. Spears, for the last five years head football coach at the University of Minnesota, has been elected football coach at the University of Oregon, it was announced Wednesday night by Thomas Stoddard, president of the Associated Students. Dr. Spears, it is understood, will accept the position, but final details will be worked out at a meeting of the new coach and President Arnold B. Hall at Missoula, Mont., tomorrow. Dr. Spears is offered a five-year contract.

Columbia Quintet Defeats Princeton

Lions Are Victorious in Fast Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Game

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The basketball team of Columbia University scored a brilliant victory in its opening match for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship on its home court Wednesday evening, when it defeated the Princeton University team, 38 to 25. The locals led all the way and finally resorted to the use of the substitutes near the end of the session. At half time the score was 21 to 10.

Charles Joyce '32, who is quarterback of the Columbia football team, was the outstanding scorer for the winners with four floor goals and five from the foul mark, but the balance of the Lion regulars were all at top speed and scored freely all the way along. W. C. Goodpasture '32, the new forward of Princeton, was the leading scorer for his team, with four and one for a total of nine. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PRINCETON
Maguirk, Bonynge, lf		rg, Wittmer
Jones, Obey, rf		
		lg, Bowen, Rosenbaum, Bessire
Gregory, Jafe, c		c, Lord, Skillman
Tys, Middleton, lg		rf, Goodpasture
Joyce, Snitken, rg		
		lf, Nicholson, Low, Carey

Score—Columbia University 38, Princeton University 25. Goals from floor—Joyce 4, Gregory 4, Maguirk 3, Jones 2, Tys 2 for Columbia; Goodpasture 4, Nicholson 3, Lord, Wittmer for Princeton. Goals from foul—Joyce 5, Maguirk 2 Gregory for Columbia; Bowen 3, Low, Goodpasture, Lord, Wittmer for Princeton. Referee—David Walsh. Umpire—Thomas Degnan.

Simmons Batted In Most Runs for 1929

Led American League With 157—Sewell Tied Own Record

Now that batting, fielding and pitching records of the American League have been considered, there are several miscellaneous averages which should be mentioned.

Albert H. Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics, who held second position in batting in the American League during 1929, has added another honor to his total for last season. According to official records released today, the clean-up hitter of the World Champions, batted in 157 runs in 143 games, a mark which is three runs better than George H. Ruth of New York, who drove in 154 runs in 135 contests.

M. F. Bishop was the most difficult man for American League pitchers to pitch to. The Athletic's second baseman was passed 128 times in 129 games, while L. A. Blue of the St. Louis Browns walked on 126 occasions in 151 games Henry L. Gehrig of the Yankees with 122 and James E. Foxx of the Athletics with 103 were the only others who were given more than 100 passes. Ruth, who for years was honored with more than 100 bases on balls per season and holds the record with 170, accepted only 72 in 135 games.

Joseph W. Sewell of Cleveland did well, when he tied his own world's record by striking out only four times in 152 games. Simmons placed second to Sewell by being retired without hitting the ball on eight occasions. Young Foxx was struck out the greatest number of times, 70, probably accounted for by the fact that he was overanxious to hit home runs. Gehrig and Ruth were not far behind Foxx, with 68 and 60 respectively.

Detroit was placed first among the clubs when given 521 bases on ball, struck out 496 times, while 18 Tiger batters were hit by pitched balls. Philadel

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME

We, John Bion Richards, Governor, and Maurice Worcester Turner, Secretary and member of the Council of The Massachusetts Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, Incorporated, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that a petition duly executed according to law, requesting that the name of said corporation be changed to The Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth January 8, 1930, pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of chapter 180 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 379 of the Acts of 1926.

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Connecticut

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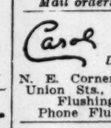
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New York

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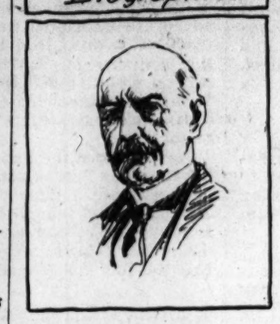
DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who: WINSLOW HOMER.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American painter whose works rank among the foremost glories of many an art gallery. He was early apprenticed to a lithographer and the task which he first took up in his Boston studio was the making of drawings for wood engravers Then he drifted into illustrating, having accumulated abundant material while fighting under McClellan during the Civil War. The war, indeed, was the inspiration of his first two exhibited pictures, one of them the well-known "Prisoners from the Front." Soldiers in war-time faded blue, Negroes under the blazing sun of the cotton fields—these are seen with fair frequency in his work.

Those early paintings were in oils, but it is generally thought that Mr. Homer's genius was better shown in his water colors. Coming himself of seafaring people, yet Mr. Homer acquired his great love for the sea during two years which he spent at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Many of his marine sketches were done at Gloucester, Mass., many others at Scarboro, Me., where he made his home for many years. North, South, in the New World or the Old, the sea had won and it held his allegiance. His sea paintings are superb, though often grim with the tragedy of the sea.

It has been pointed out that Winslow Homer was as emphatically American as Lincoln or Walt Whitman. Never was American artist less influenced by the art of Europe, even by the work of fellow-artists. Homer was conscious of his own inner strength, maintaining that to be a true artist involved never so much as a glance at the work of another. He was a born draftsman, having had no academic training beyond one month at the National Academy of Design in New York. Yet every line of his is alive, speaking eloquently of his passionate desire for truth in his art. Always his pictures are characterized by their maker's own strength, simplicity, sincerity and rugged directness.

A Word a Day

Verisimilitude

This noun may be defined as indicating the quality or state of being verisimilar—that is, having the appearance of truth; it implies probability, likelihood. A verisimilitude is very similar to the truth.

We derive our word from the Latin *veri similis*, "likely, like the truth," *veri* being the genitive of *verum*, "the truth," and *similis* meaning "like."

While a "verisimilitude" may have only a resemblance to truth or reality, it is well to note that "verity" is a much stronger word, meaning the quality of being true or real, and that "veracity" refers to the observance of truth.

Ver-i-si-mil'-i-tude has its chief accent on the fourth syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, each *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *use*, final *e* silent.

"The writer satisfied himself with seeking verisimilitude rather than historical accuracy."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: That California mountain that is said to be losing height may at last be acquiring a proper humility born of the knowledge of the great honor that was done it in being located in California.

Detroit News: We always feel that the halfback who runs from one side of the field to the other, for a net gain of one yard, has missed his calling. He should have been a tariff orator.

Arkansas Gazette: Girl out our way, reading how sweeping with a broom can improve putting, has sent the piece back to be interpreted in terms of vacuum [illegible].

London Opinion: For a new method of cooking potatoes the vegetables are partially peeled. For exclusive functions the potatoes appear in properly cut dinner jackets.

Detroit Free Press: Will some statistician please tell how many lead pencils and fountain pens drop into the coal piles of the country in the course of a normal winter?

Philadelphia Inquirer: Vocal soloist boasts he can sing in 12 languages, including Esperanto, which is interesting, of course, but infinitely more vital is the question, can one understand him in any?

Life: It's discouraging when you back and twist and turn and finally do get parked in a narrow space to find that you can't get the car door open because it bumps against a fire plug.

Ottawa Citizen: There are fewer bathtubs than automobiles in the United States, it is now stated. But then the whole family doesn't want to use the bathtub at the same time.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: In his experience, former President Coolidge may have handled every kind of official-looking paper extant, except a rejection slip.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The difference between practical aviation and aviation stunts is the same as the difference between airmindedness and flightiness.

Passing Show: A woman writer says she can never understand her own sister on the 'phone. They should try speaking one at a time!

Indianapolis News: Edison invented the electric light, but it took somebody else to invent the electric light bill.

A Quotation for Today

THE acquisition of any knowledge is always of use to the intellect, because it may thus drive out useless things and retain the good.
—LEONARDO DA VINCI

Odds and Ends

Maine Lighthouses

Seventy lighthouses are maintained along the Maine coast with resident keepers, according to the United States Bureau of Lighthouses.

"Aunt"

The Government pawn-shops of France and Belgium are known as Monts-de-Piété, originally "Monts de Pitié" or Banks of Charity. They are colloquially known as one's "aunt."

Sky Observations

Prof. F. H. Seares, assistant director at the Mt. Wilson observatory in California, has compiled a census of the sky in which he has photographed and determined the brightness of more than 67,900 suns.

Tasmania

The shortest distance between Tasmania and the Australian mainland is 197 miles.

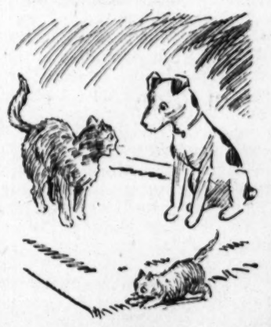
The Children's Corner

Mrs. Topsy Kat Names Her Child

MRS. TOPSY KAT had a brand-new and very beautiful child, but he was not a bit like her other children, except for his squeak, which was the exact squeak of all the Kat family.

She lay all day long with her paw curled round him, purring hard, and when her mistress came home from a holiday the first thing she heard was Mrs. Topsy Kat's voice, saying, "Just come and look at this new kitten, Mistress, dear."

"Why, Topsy darling," she ex-



Mrs. Topsy Kat Waved Her Tail and Said, "I've Got the Name Now!"

claimed in delight a second later, "it's a half Persian."

"So that's the difference," mewed the little mother. For some time, she felt ever so purrish about it. Then suddenly she stopped in the middle of a loud purr, and exclaimed, "But whatever shall I call this special child of mine? Dear me. I hadn't thought."

You see, before this Mrs. Topsy Kat had always named her children after members of the family who loved and petted her so much. But none of them happened to be half Persians, so she didn't think it would do this time.

She thought and thought about that name as she watched the kitten tumble out of his basket and scramble round the kitchen, and she flicked her tail this way and that way, and said, "It must be a wise name—he looks such a wise child!"

When Mrs. Fox Terrier came to call on her, and heard all about the child being a half Persian, she said, "How wonderful!"

Then Mrs. Topsy Kat told her how difficult it was to think of a special name for him, and they both considered hard, as they watched the kitten wander about.

All at once, Mrs. Topsy Kat waved her tail, and mewed, "I've got the name now—at least, I had, but it's just hidden. Mistress was reading the other day about a man who knew most everything, and my child looks so wise that I shall give him that name as soon as I can think of it."

"Splendid," Mrs. Fox Terrier barked. "P'raps it's in the railway guide."

"No," mewed Mrs. Topsy Kat, "I don't think there are half Persian names there, and I simply couldn't dream of calling my child 'London,' 'Bolton' or 'Manchester.'"

They had no more time to think about it then, because the kitten had lost himself, and when they discovered him asleep in a drawer, it was Mrs. Fox Terrier's dinner time, and she went home.

After that, the days danced away, and the kitten grew more fluffy and mischievous with each day, and looked as wise as wise. But Mrs. Topsy Kat hadn't remembered the name hiding round the corner, and she wondered whatever to do about it.

"It will soon be time for my half Persian child to go to his new family," she told Mrs. Fox Terrier one day, "and how will they know what to call him when he has no name?"

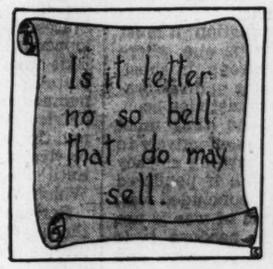
But Mrs. Fox Terrier was watching the kitten trying to climb the table leg, and she barked in amusement, "Isn't he a dear, funny child, and such a solemn one?"

To her surprise, Mrs. Topsy Kat jumped with delight. "Why, Mrs. Fox Terrier," she exclaimed, "how very clever of you—that's just the name I want—Solomon."

It reminded her all at once that the wise man was King Solomon in the Bible (and he knew most everything, certainly), and so, before the name could hop away again, she and Mrs. Fox Terrier called the kitten and told him his new name.

And then Mrs. Topsy Kat gave Solomon his twenty-fifth bath for the morning, and told him she hoped he would always be a credit to the Kat family, and worthy of his great name.

What Maxim?



Change One Letter in Each Word So That They Will Spell an Old Maxim or Proverb.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to January Puzzle:

Inch—nh+pick—pk+leaf — af=Icicle.

Frame—ame+goose—goe + tie—ie=Frost.

Sail — ai + beet—bt+hat—ha=Sleet.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I met Joan and she said, 'Oh, Snubs- You must come and let me introduce you to William Edward- I've been telling him about you and he wants to meet you!'
And I followed her into the house, expecting to meet somebody that I could have a few lively tussles with—
And I wiggled my tail and told her I'd be glad to—
But would you believe it- William Edward turned out to be only a big rag doll!
So you can imagine the kind of tussles we had!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Relief

London

LAST winter, when there was so much distress in the mining districts of Durham and South Wales, a woman living in London sent a large consignment of clothes from her own household and from friends.

Her three boys wanted to help, so besides giving some of their clothes they agreed to do without Christmas presents, and a money gift was sent instead. The boys had been eagerly looking forward to their presents, but felt very happy when a letter arrived telling how their gift had been used.

Many children had been provided with warm clothing, and one boy was enabled to return to playing the organ at chapel—he had had nothing respectable to wear.

This letter was shown to friends, and another big crate of warm clothes and boots was sent as a result.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Jacky: "Mumma, I'se got Dadda to sleep."

A Song Bird

A woman of uncertain vocal attainments deemed it her vocation not merely to lead, but also drown the efforts of the village choir.

The choir rose in protest, and asked the vicar to inform the offender that she must sing more in harmony.

Calling on her as soon as he could brace himself up for the unpleasant duty, the vicar said blandly:

'And now, Miss R——, I have been asked to say a word to you about your singing—"

"Don't mention it," the chorister broke in. "Not to me be the praise—it's a gift!"—*Tit-Bits.*

That Was All

George, whose only means of support was his rich father, was being married. Everything went well until the bridegroom had to repeat the words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." The congregation was then startled to hear a moan from his father. "Gracious!" muttered Pa. "There goes his bicycle."—*Toronto Goblin.*

On a Large Scale

Retired Farmer: "Guess I'll rest a while. I've brought in the egg."

Wife: "Well, you haven't counted the cow."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Passing Show

Young Author (casually): "It was written in my odd moments."

Editor: "Could I see something you've written in your lucid intervals?"

The Try-out

Visitor: "I suppose you are very careful about what you feed your lovely Persian cat?"

Mrs. ——: "Oh, yes, indeed! I always have my husband taste everything before I offer it to her!"

That's It

"What must one do to have beautiful hands?"

"Nothing."—*Montreal Star.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Should the Philippines have independence?—*Editorial*	20
How much has the United States already paid for a potential waterway in Nicaragua?—*News Section*	20
How great a poet was Lord Tennyson?—*The Home Forum*	20
Which nation has the largest prison population?—*News Section*	20
Of what use is the acquisition of knowledge?—*Daily Features*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

"Peace" Is Not Enough

THE Council of the League of Nations is again meeting at Geneva and will examine the project of a tariff truce, and study means of bringing the Pact of Paris and the League Covenant into harmony. It is an opportune moment to recall that it is just ten years ago that the Versailles Treaty came into force, thus assuring the existence of the League. For although the treaty has been rightly criticized, this must be said in its favor: that it created an institution which entirely changed the old methods of European diplomacy and theoretically provided a machinery for the readjustment of such defects of the treaty as might afterward manifest themselves.

A bold editorial in the London Times recently ventures on a good word for past wars. It was surprisingly and paradoxically urged that through the agency of war benefits had been brought to mankind, that war had been a reformer, had made possible political readjustment, had liberated oppressed races, had been an instrument of progress. It is needless to say this was not meant as a plea for new wars. On the contrary, it was an exhortation to find substitutes for war which would do better all that war had ever hoped to do. The League is offering a substitute. Its ultimate functions are not directed in merely a negative fashion to the preservation of peace. Its ultimate functions are directed to the removal of oppression and the abolition of inequity by the establishment of justice.

At best war was a clumsy instrument, and it is now obsolete. Moreover war's evils have always been far greater than its benefits. If it has sometimes been used in the cause of reform, it has oftener been used in the cause of reaction; if it has occasionally liberated oppressed races, it has more frequently enslaved them; if it has by accident been on the side of justice, its natural purpose is the perpetration of injustice. Nor does any accomplishment of war permanently stand. It has always been overthrown by other wars whose seeds it has sown.

There is sufficient validity, however, in these observations to justify the contention that it is not enough to aim at peace. We must aim at justice. General Smuts has spoken of dynamic peace. Peace must not mean stagnation; it must not mean perpetuation of a status quo where that status quo is proved to be wrong. In short, peace must be at least as vitalizing and restorative as it is contended war has sometimes been. If there are intolerable situations, they must be redressed by the League if it is effectively to replace war. These reflections, startling as they may appear to many people, will, if pondered ten years after the treaty which concluded war, be found salutary. Condemnation of war is not less, but more, whole-hearted, because it is asserted that the object of peace is justice, and the mission of the League is not merely to make a warless world, but a world in which peace will be a triumphant reformer.

Already in ten years the League has done much. The Secretariat today is invaluable. The personal meetings of statesmen result in friendly arrangements that could not be obtained by cold diplomatic correspondence. The Council intervenes in quarrels, and the World Court provides an alternative to the sword. The nations realize their solidarity. The peace pact has carried the league idea of renouncing war as a legal arm of diplomacy a stage farther. The work is unfinished; indeed, it is hardly begun. The League may be criticized for timidity and blamed for slowness by impatient persons. It is entirely good that it should be perpetually urged on to greater performance, and that even its ideals should be carried beyond peace to justice.

Tone Down the Loudspeaker

CARLYLE, driven to extremities by noises in the streets of Chelsea, built for himself a room within a room in which he made a valiant but vain attempt to escape from the cries of peddlers and the din of traffic outside. That was many years before the transmission of sounds through the ether became a practical and popular system. Had he had his neighbor's radio to contend with he might have found his task more difficult, for music transmitted through the air can penetrate the thickest of walls.

Radio is unquestionably a boon to men and women of domestic tastes. But with it there is a responsibility, for its possessor has a duty to see that his neighbors' rights, privileges and wishes are respected. Too often failure to consider the effect of unwanted radio programs upon others has planted the seeds of hostility in those whose sympathies were not altogether against it.

So objectionable has the unwanted loudspeaker become in Holland that the authorities in Amsterdam have forbidden people to use radio to any extent where it becomes disagreeable to neighbors. To make the ban effective police are authorized to enter dwellings and take action against offenders. No one under such a restriction is likely to continue the loudspeaker full blast with windows open or doors ajar.

Such a move will be welcomed by even the most ardent of radio enthusiasts. There is a legitimate use for radio, which has conferred incalculable benefits upon its listeners, but it should be restricted to this use, leaving free the person who wants to read a book or to allow his thoughts to wander, unhampered by sounds and noises which he does not want to hear and which a little thoughtfulness can easily control.

Precipitate? Insincere?

A NEW YORK newspaper, in which it is not difficult to detect a certain opposition to the prohibition law, makes this interesting comment on the report of the Wickersham Commission:

> We spoke yesterday of the position of insincerity into which this wretched issue had forced so fine a man as Herbert Hoover. Today we see it force the decent and distinguished persons who compose the commission to give but a half consideration to a great national problem and to announce a precipitate program.

A precipitate program? Half consideration? The commission has devoted more than seven months to an intensive study of the problems of law enforcement in the United States, and it has outlined in workable detail specific measures which can be taken at once to improve the administration of prohibition. Its findings represent the expert and reasoned judgment of a body of expert and reasonable citizens.

A precipitate program? Half consideration? Insincerity?

Is it not just barely possible that these epithets do not apply? Is it not just barely possible that President Hoover is not insincere? Is it not just barely possible that the "decent and distinguished" members of the commission are advancing some very sound proposals for correcting the evils of violation which the opponents of the law so fervently deplore?

Independence—Well Sugared

THE Philippines have suddenly come close to independence—closer, perhaps, than at any time during the thirty years the United States has held them. The resolution introduced by Senator King of Utah, providing autonomous government in the islands, is expected to be reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and is declared to have the support of many members of Congress heretofore opposed to independence.

Because of their own history, Americans are peculiarly responsive to an appeal for independence. The very word arouses generous sentiments. Yet in the case of the Philippines sentiment has so far been insufficient. Now, however, an unexpected ally has been recruited, or, to speak more accurately perhaps, has insisted on helping. This ally is economics, or, to be exact again, selfish interests. Certain American agricultural groups have decided that the simplest way to stop Philippine competition is to raise a tariff wall against it. It happens, however, that Congress has shown itself opposed to treating any territory under the American flag as foreign land for tariff purposes.

The only thing to do, then, the new friends of independence contend, is to take the islands out from under the flag. It is a novel doctrine, possessing exceedingly interesting implications. Extended a step farther, it would put Alaska and Hawaii outside the tariff wall by the simple expedient of declaring them outside the United States. Next, Panama and Porto Rico could be lopped off. Carrying this ingenious method a little farther, competing states might be eliminated one by one. Possibly California could be persuaded to do without oranges from Florida, or vice versa; Pennsylvania might be willing to pull the tariff wall in so as to exclude Ohio steel, or vice versa. The diverting process might go on until there remained only one United State. Which would it be?

Seriously, however, there is another side to the question of the Philippines—even from the purely economic standpoint. The islands have valuable resources which supplement those of the United States. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that potentially they can supply one-fifth of the present American demand for rubber. Potentially, too, the 12,000,000 Filipinos offer a considerable market for American manufactures. Aside from sugar and dairy interests, American producers feel practically no competition from Philippine products, most of which are tropical.

But there are better reasons against hurriedly casting off the islands. When the United States took them from Spain it assumed at the same time grave legal and moral obligations. Many of these it has admirably fulfilled. The refusal so far to carry out the promise of independence has been justified on the ground that the Filipinos were not ready. Can the grant of it be justified now on the ground that the United States is ready? In 1927 President Coolidge vetoed an act of the Philippine Legislature providing for a referendum in the islands on independence, and he gave as one of his chief reasons the fact that independence would injure the Philippines by putting them outside the American tariff wall. Can the United States now use the same fact as a reason for bestowing independence?

Many other considerations must enter any right solution of the Philippine problem, and the governing factor should be the welfare of the Filipino people. Certainly under no circumstances should Americans violate their trust by making independence for the islands a mere by-product of the protective tariff.

Subterranean Mediterranean

JUST when everyone is settling back and saying, "The days of high adventure are gone forever," some modern Drake, cooped up inside the cockpit of an airplane, or peering out of the leaded windows of a diving helmet, breaks through to fresh conquests, and everyone says, "Why didn't we think of that!" Lindbergh spans the Atlantic, Byrd conquers both poles by air, and now Count Byron Khun de Prorok, who has found beneath Sahara sands the romantic story of civilizations that flourished when the Sahara was watered and clothed with vegetation, opens new vistas with proposals for deep-sea archæological explorations.

Count de Prorok plans to continue explorations which he has already begun in cities discovered by airplane under the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Already he has brought to the surface vases incrusted with 2000 years of sea growth. The fabled riches of the Seven Cities of Cibola could have little more romance and adventure associated with them than these finds from cities once trod by Cleopatra, and lying for centuries on the bottom of the Mediterranean while Prince Henry the Navigator, the Moors and Napoleon sailed over them, never dreaming what secrets the bottom of the sea might tell.

For centuries the Sahara held its secrets, too, but Count de Prorok and others have found even in this waste a truly romantic adventure. His statement that four-fifths of the earth's surface is covered by water and is entirely unexplored opens new fields as wide as those that beckoned Eric the Red and Magellan.

Restraining the Holding Companies

RAILROAD holding companies, as instruments to effect or circumvent railway mergers, are to be investigated, if a resolution recently introduced in the House of Representatives is adopted. Disclaiming any direct connection with the railroads which organized them, and averring that they exercise no managerial control, these self-styled "investment trusts" regard themselves as beyond the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such an attitude finds added strength in the Commerce Commission's report in which it recommended an investigation of the status of these companies. For this recommendation carried the inference that the commission does not, under existing legislation, feel wholly authorized to cope with this new phenomenon in the railway field. These holding companies, while acting legally as investment trusts, have, at the same time, interlocking or closely associated directors or trustees with railways in which they are admittedly financially interested.

Despite the assertion of Representative Huddleston of Alabama, that if an investigation were made it "would take 400 years to do the job adequately," an inquiry is obviously an appropriate and desirable step, for the holding companies are clearly creating a situation which the antitrust laws were specifically, but apparently vainly, designed to prevent.

Shall She Be Senator?

THE vigorous announcement by Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, that she will oppose the entrance of the United States into the World Court has its value in enabling all citizens of Illinois to know exactly where this aspirant to senatorial honors stands. The tone of her proclamation, as reported in the newspapers, suggests that she is an active candidate for that support which placed Mayor Thompson in power in Chicago. Observers of Illinois politics from without had the feeling that this support was no longer valuable. Mrs. McCormick, whose expertness in politics none will question, evidently differs with this opinion, and perhaps before the campaign is ended will vie with Mayor Thompson in the vigor of her attacks upon King George and the wicked Anglo-Americans.

The specter of the League of Nations colors Mrs. McCormick's views of the Court. She declares "the World Court is not a peace court. It is not a World Court. It is the League's court." It would be more difficult to substantiate the charge that the Permanent Court of International Justice is not a peace court than it is to indulge in oratory of the Mayor Thompson type. Three successive Republican presidents and every Republican platform drawn in the last twelve years have advocated the entrance of the United States upon the World Court. The Senate voted seventy-six to seventeen in favor of such action, subject to certain conditions. Those conditions have now been met and it is hoped that the protocol of American adherence will be presented to the Senate for its approval within the current year. The Court, without the co-operation of the United States, has in its eight years of existence passed upon seventeen questions, several of which were closely connected with critical political controversies which might have led to war. In every instance its decision has been accepted by all the parties to the controversy. It has demonstrated, and is steadily demonstrating, its value as a tribunal in which issues that might lead to international hostilities may be submitted for judicial consideration. To ignore or to deny the part it has already played in making for the peaceful adjustment of international controversies is to show a blindness to existing facts. To dispute the possibility of its vastly greater service in future along these lines is only to rank oneself with those who believe that after all war is the only means of arbitrament between nations.

It seems a pity that Mrs. McCormick, one of the outstanding women in politics, should thus ally herself with the enemies of that forward-looking peace sentiment which it has always been believed would receive the enthusiastic support of her sex whenever it became a political issue.

Editorial Notes

Closing its doors at 6 o'clock during December, 1929, after having done a $250,000 Christmas shopping trade between 6 and 9 p. m in December, 1928, was a daring experiment for a New York department store, points out the Louisville Courier-Journal. Yet the fact that its volume of business during this period exceeded that of the year before is just another indication that honesty is not the only unselfish quality that pays.

A striking thought is presented in the phrase, "If time were annihilated, eternity would go on unchanged." Many readers, however, may be glad to know that this statement is technically a hypothetical telic protasis with ecbatic apodosis.

Although President Hoover will remain in Washington during the sessions of the London Naval Conference, a radio hook-up will leave him only ten minutes removed from its meetings. That's a good example of the elimination of time and space.

The Comic Strip Pegasus

THE friendly discussion shuttled back and forth across the ping-pong table with almost as much vigor as the little white balls themselves. Talent, someone insisted, like Topsy, just grew. But Constance Hammond stoutly maintained that some final urge was needed to get it over those going-to-some-day foothills which trip up so much genius.

"Why do you say that?" we demanded, remembering the imposing number of novels with which Mrs. Hammond had been charming reader and critic alike in the last few years.

"Because," she answered, "I once bought a horse."

"But what has a horse to do with developing talent?" we chorused.

There was a hint of laughter in her eyes as she admitted: "That is a tale. Or rather it's a two-reel comedy, starring a horse that would have been a perfect gem of inspiration to some cartoonist. Poor thing, she stuck out at all the wrong angles, and curved where she should have been straight.

"Of course, I did not acquire the horse for this fantastic architecture, but because her former owner was treating her unkindly. So on this particular afternoon I tossed my contemplated shopping in the discard and came home with the roan mare trailing behind my little runabout. We must have made quite a parade. Anyhow, my young son was enchanted with the effect, and immediately desired to take up horseback riding in a serious way. I managed to sidestep the issue by tying the cavorting steed to the fence near the garage, where small Jimmie could admire and exclaim, and I went into the house to wait (not without inward trepidation) until big Jim came home from the office."

* * *

She paused eloquently.

"Well, my husband took the affair in much the manner I had anticipated, only more so. He is a handsome man, and I'm positive would not like me to say his mouth hung open, but it certainly did when he first sighted that horse.

"Upon reaching the point where speech was possible to him, he began: 'Really, Constance, I know you don't know a thing about horses, but anybody—' he paused for emphasis, 'anybody could see—'

"I interrupted him with fervid assurances that I did not buy the horse for her beauty, and told him as hastily as I could just what had happened. Then he softened a bit, but he could still think up objections. What was I going to do with a horse, particularly this horse, in the neatly restricted suburb where we lived?

"I insisted that there was nothing about horses in the deed, and that anyway I was planning to keep her firmly attached to the back of the garage where no one would see her. Also I was certain the man who mowed the lawn would be delighted to take care of her.

"'But it has always been my understanding that quadrupeds built along such—er—expansive lines are prodigious eaters. Will you plan to feed her out of the household allowance, or will a special fund be collected for the purpose?' He was teasing me now.

"'Don't worry, I'll attend to that,' I answered grandly.

"'Am I to be informed in what manner this is to be accomplished?'

"A year or so before I had sold a short article to the News-Dispatch, and now this came to me as the unquestionable way of escape. I would just write for the paper. And I proceeded to tell Mr. James Hammond as much."

* * *

Once more Constance Hammond paused and regarded us significantly.

"I named the animal Doubtful," she continued, "after I began to learn about space rates and the peculiar unresponsiveness of city editors to what I considered hot news. But I managed to dig up enough here and there to keep the horse on full rations. I was very strict about it, too. Wouldn't even feed her a carrot from the kitchen, and sternly refused to let Jimmie spend his allowance for apples to be bestowed upon his beloved friend.

"For friend she had become to all of us. She might be a comedy horse as far as appearances went, but somewhere under those scrawny ribs was a heart of shining, solid gold.

"My days were a scramble to finish my housework and get at news chasing while Jimmie was still at kindergarten. It was really a lot of fun, and although I was becoming somewhat more adept, I was still such a luscious shade of green about the edges that it was a great thrill to see some of those first labored efforts in print.

"There were times when I was almost angry with Doubtful, she ate such a tremendous amount. I remember once I was clear across town working on a story that just wouldn't break. It got later and later, but I waited. Not so our back-door problem. When I failed to appear with my edible offering at the regular time she leisurely sampled the paint on the garage. Not finding that quite to her taste, she stretched her neck to unbelievable lengths, and nibbled off the tops of most of Jim's hollyhocks. That came very close to being the end of the matter, except that Jim is a kind-hearted dear, and Jimmie and I begged so hard.

* * *

"In this fashion several weeks passed and one morning I walked the five blocks from our house to a branch library to look up some material for a feature story. Just as I reached the entrance to the library I heard a mighty thundering on the pavement behind me, there was a shout, and almost before I could turn around there was Doubtful pounding along to my side. Her frayed halter rope was streaming recklessly behind her, and when she reached me she nudged my shoulder as if to say, 'Didn't you know it was dreadfully dull tied up in that yard forever?'

"I grasped the rope firmly and hastened back with her to see just what damage had been done in her plunging flight. It was quite enough. Aside from the holes cut in our lawn by her sharp shoes, she had gone across our neighbor's lawn. A sun umbrella, two chairs, a bed of azaleas, and a meticulously neat box hedge were all that stood in her way. As near as I was able to determine, she had not missed anything in her smashing broadside. If the affair had been some kind of game she would have won the cup with a very high score.

"Jim was sweet about it all, and the neighbors tried to appear as if nothing much had happened—but I was dreadfully chagrined. The sun umbrella was not hurt much, but the chairs were a wreck, and the flowers and hedge would have to be repaired by an expert gardener. The money for all this must come from somewhere, and I felt it was really up to me, because I had been stubborn about keeping that horse.

"When I carefully explained this to Jim he just laughed, which only served to harden my determination. Finally, after much thought, and in sheer desperation, I sat down and wrote a short story. The thing seemed to grow quite without my trembling assistance, and when it was done I did not fuss with it or change it. If I had it would probably have suffered an early demise in the wastebasket. I stuck a whole row of different colored stamps on the envelope, and sent it at once to a magazine that paid on acceptance.

* * *

"Not a word of this did I tell anyone. Other than the fact that a landscape gardener arrived to repair the damage, I can't remember a thing that took place during that time. The days were a haze, punctuated at regular intervals by the arrival of the postman.

"When the wonderful thing happened, and a letter came from the magazine where I had sent the story, I'm ashamed to admit that I paid no attention to the letter, because I had eyes for nothing but the narrow, delicate pink slip attached to it with a paper clip. Despite the fact that it was more beautiful to me than an old master, I promptly planted it in the bank, where it grew and flowered into crisp green bills, a generous number of them.

"It was Jim who was enthralled with the letter. Evidently those oats I had so laboriously earned for Doubtful had transformed her into a kind of winged horse who was to carry me to the heights. Because the magazine editor said he liked my work and would be glad to see more of it. And Jim, the dear, talked about it so much that I was forced to keep on writing in self-defense. And so here you have me—" She stopped and spread out her hands in a gesture of explanation.

"Absolutely grand," we cried, "but what happened to Doubtful?"

"Oh, we hunted up a farmer who had a nice clover patch, and no objection to being kind to a comic strip Pegasus if we sent a few dollars every so often. We felt she deserved the very best, but even I could see that it was not wise to keep her out by our back door any longer. There was always the possibility that she might start off for the higher ranges before I had acquired the necessary funds to pay for her passage!"

E. W. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

RUSSIA is probably the only large country in the world which experienced no reaction as a result of the spectacular decline of prices on the New York Stock Exchange. Soviet editorial writers, to be sure, were inclined to point morals about the instability of "capitalist prosperity"; but, whereas the leading bourses in Europe registered sympathetic declines, Russia, possessing nothing in the nature of a stock exchange, remained quite unaffected. The financial section of Russian newspapers is restricted to a brief statement of the latest quotations on a dozen or more state and municipal loans, and these securities vary little in value and move with such clockwork regularity that one can easily forecast their rating weeks or even months in advance.

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The Department of Fine Arts has dealt a heavy blow to the expansive concert manager who likes to introduce his protégés with grandiloquent and sometimes questionable titles. It has sternly forbidden in advertisements and announcements the use of such terms as "world famous," "noteworthy," "favorite of the public," "premier," etc.

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Among various changes which the Soviet régime intends to bring about during the next few years the most striking, perhaps, in changing the external view of town and countryside will be the appearance of 350,000 motor vehicles, as against the 18,000 which are now operating in the Soviet Union. This sweeping transformation is to be brought about largely through the construction in Nizhni Novgorod of a huge automobile plant, with a capacity of 140,000 machines a year. This ambitious project of motor expansion is already encountering a number of difficulties. The new factory is delayed in construction because of the lack of an adequate supply of bricks. Such problems as providing filling stations (now almost unknown in Russia), furnishing the new automobiles with tires and covers, and training a whole army of chauffeurs (it is calculated that by 1933 the country will need 176,000 additional chauffeurs), are also presenting considerable complications. Moreover, if the automobile expansion of the country is to spread effectively over the rural districts, much will still have to be done in the way of building more and better roads.

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A curious experiment in temperance agitation is being made in the wine and liquor departments of some of the Moscow grocery stores. Side by side with the rows of bottles one sees such signs as: "Down with alcoholism." "Vodka is your enemy, the savings bank is your friend." "With drunken legs you won't reach Socialism." Tolstoy once wrote of the absurdity of preaching temperance in a drinking establishment; and certainly no private liquor store would be likely to disparage its wares by displaying temperance slogans along with them. But almost all large stores in Russia are owned by the state or by co-operative organizations; and the simultaneous sale of liquor and exhibition of anti-alcoholic posters may be considered symbolic of the rather wavering and irresolute policy which the Soviet Government has hitherto pursued in handling the liquor problem. On the one hand, revenue considerations and the fear of widespread bootlegging operate to preserve the state liquor trade; on the other hand there is fairly general realization of the heavy cost which alcoholism inflicts upon society in such forms as increased criminality and industrial inefficiency.

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All persons serving sentences of more than three years in confinement will be transferred from the prisons, which are under the direction of the Commissariat for Internal Affairs, to the concentration camps of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or special political police. It is believed that these concentration camps, where the prisoners are employed at various forms of labor, can be made self-supporting, with consequent economy for the state prison administration. A hundred and thirty-five prisons in outlying parts of the country will be closed as a result of this change.

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Russian machine-building factories and railroad shops are now choosing candidates for the large group of several hundred workers who are to be sent for instruction in Henry Ford's plants in the United States, in accordance with the contract which Soviet representatives have signed with Mr. Ford for technical co-operation in the building of the large new automobile plant near Nizhni Novgorod. Preference is to be given to workers who participated in the "shock brigades," consisting of volunteers for tasks involving high labor productivity. The successful candidates for the American trip will receive a two months' course of instruction in English, with two hours every day set aside for lessons in that language. They will take a period of six months in training at the Ford plants and after their return will be distributed among Russian automobile and aviation factories.

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There will be a wholesale eviction of persons belonging to the disfranchised classes from state and municipally owned houses during 1930, according to a plan which has been worked out by the Commissariat for Internal Affairs. According to this plan, all former big landowners, former and present-day ministers of religious groups, and owners of workshops and little factories employing more than three laborers, must be expelled from state and municipal houses with their families, regardless of their income. Other disfranchised persons whose income exceeds 1500 rubles a year will also be expelled. It is a great misfortune in the Soviet Union today to have once owned a house, because such former owners are liable to summary eviction if they are still living in the houses which they formerly owned. In this connection certain exceptions are specified; among the former house owners who are safeguarded against eviction are workers, professors and instructors in universities, well-known figures in art, science and technique, formed red army soldiers, etc.

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Registered letters which are sent abroad may now be stamped with a twenty-eight kopeck stamp, marked "Socialist Competition." The stamp is supposed to commemorate the "Socialist competition" for high standards of output as between factories and departments in the same factory and carries a design showing a blast furnace, accompanied by a diagram illustrating the projected growth of cast-iron production in Russia by 1933.